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Price twenty pence

Britain has £331m trade surplus

North Sea oil has pushed Britain into the black with a £331m surplus on visible trade with the rest of the world in December. The news came yesterday as Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser, was cautiously predicting that economic growth this year could exceed the 1 per cent forecast by the Treasury in December

Page 13

Battle opens for lead-free petrol

Doctors in London launched the Campaign for Lead-free Air. The campaign presented evidence of a direct connexion between still births and malformations in babies and petrol-lead pollution from car exhausts Page 2

Investigation in Scots rape case

An investigator will start gathering evidence today for a private prosecution against the allged attackers of the Glasgow woman who was raped and slashed with a razor. The woman's lawyer said he was confident leading QCs would give their services free.

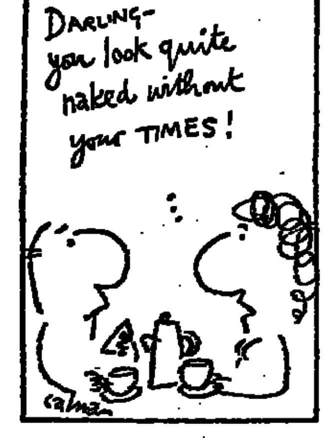
Suicide after rape, page 3

Mitterrand faces gas deal anger

President Mitterrand is facing angry accusations that his tough line on the Polish crisis has been invalidated by the big French contract to buy gas from the Soviet Union. Now a similar deal appears about to be signed with Algeria Page 6

Telecom staff 'ineffective'

British Telecom engineers have been labelled ineffective by their chairman, Sir George Jefferson, who in a "state of the business" message speaks of serious overmanning, inflexible work practices and luxurious office accommodation Page 5



Dons' severance terms agreed

The main provisions of the national redundancy scheme for university teachers have been accepted by the Government. It is expected that more than 5,000 staff will go over the next two years Page 2

Water threat

Plaid Cymru is planning a campaign of civil disobedience, including party members refusing to pay their water rates, to force authorities in England to pay more for water from Welsh reservoirs. Page 2

Rubik puzzle

The Rubik Cube, puzzled over by millions was taken apart in the High Court during a hearing concerning the importation of a similar cube Page 2

Bets pay-out

Pending an official decision, Ladbrokes, the bookmakers, have paid out on most bets on Saturday's controversial Kempton Park race in which the hot favourite Little Owl failed to complete the course Page 18

Ian Wells dies

Ian Wells, aged 17, the British chess player, died yesterday in a Rio de Janeiro hospital. He had been in a coma for six days after a swimming accident.

Poland sets its terms for easing of martial law

Warsaw, Jan 25. — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, told Parliament today that martial law restrictions should be lifted by the end of February if the situation remained calm.

"Elements of martial law in industry," however, would have to be retained for a longer period, he added in a speech to the Sejm (Parliament), Warsaw radio said.

He was addressing the first full session of the Sejm held since martial law was imposed on December 13 and the military authorities cracked down on the Solidarity independent trade union movement.

The news agency PAP said General Jaruzelski gave a warning that martial law would be extended if the authorities faced serious opposition.

The report did not make it clear whether he meant that martial law itself would be rescinded when he spoke of wholly revoking its restrictions. "If unforeseeable events do not occur and no illegal actions are launched, then the restrictions of the state of war will be seriously cut back or wholly revoked by the end of next month," he said

The radio said an item on changes in the Council of Ministers (Government), had been added to the Parliament's agenda, which also included legislation legalizing martial law and accompanying decrees.

These curbed civil freedom and provided for the suspension of Solidarity and the internment of about 5,000 political dissidents.

The radio quoted General Jaruzelski as saying that 1,760 people had been released from internment, but that 4,549 were still held. The total of 6,309 was the highest internment-2 was the highest official internment figure so far given.

The Sejm, the scene of lively and frank debate during the Solidarity heyday, was in a subdued mood as deputies sat through General Jaruzelski's 100-minute address.

He declared that the decision to impose martial law was made in Warsaw and not elsewhere. Rejecting suggestions that the move had been forced upon Poland by the Kremlin, he said: "The truth is that the decision to introduce martial law was our decision".

He again denounced the West for imposing sanctions and criticizing martial law, adding: "We will not stand before any self-appointed tribunals".

He singled out the United States; but added: "We are not losing hope, however, that Reagan's policy will return to realism".

It was a matter of regret that other Nato countries were resorting to using economic weapons against Poland: they hurt the Polish people, not the Government.

He made no direct reference to appeals by intellectuals, political activists, and the Roman Catholic Church.

He acknowledged that there were differences of opinion between the authorities and the church, which claims the allegiance of the majority of the 36 million Poles. But he said church-state dialogue was continuing and differences should not cloud the overriding aim of national unity.

"Let all the difficulties connected with martial law be lifted as soon as possible." But that would depend on existing conditions and possibilities for normal life and work in Poland.

"In any case, neither the calendar nor external pressure will decide the future of Poland. By the end of next month the restrictions resulting from martial law should be lifted. The problem in industry is different. The elements of martial law must be kept in force for a longer period."

He said in the period preceding martial law there had been disastrous infringements of the inalienable function of the constitutional state authorities. The stability and security of the state had been undermined.

He accused extremists in Solidarity of having ignored calls for agreement by Parliament, individual deputies and the Government.

Those extremists had paralysed the authorities, spread hatred, continuously broken the law, imperilled the country's alliances and security, ruined the economy and abused confidence placed in them by millions of people.

Speaking of those who had been detained, he said nobody had been punished for his views. "Internment is a temporary measure." Those prepared to give up their activities against the socialist state could return to their homes and jobs.

He dismissed the idea of deporting opponents; but said if any wanted to settle abroad nobody would stop them.

Some officials of the old order who had been sacked for incompetence and corruption were trying to return to their posts, he said. "We cannot agree to that."—Reuter.

Other Polish news, page 6

Gromyko brings Polish frost to Haig talks

From David Spanier, Geneva, Jan 25

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had a somewhat frosty answer ready on his arrival in Geneva yesterday for Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who had announced that their talks opening tomorrow would concentrate on the Polish crisis.

"I have no intention whatsoever of discussing questions relating to Poland, or the domestic situation in Poland", Mr Gromyko, hatless in the open air and looking unusually fit, said crisply.

"I am certainly prepared to discuss questions concerning relations between the United States and the Soviet Union", he added. "I am also prepared to discuss any other international problems. What the outcome will be I cannot say."



Mr Gromyko, arriving in Geneva with a ready answer.

Mr Haig, who had arrived here the day before to avoid risk of jet-lag, commented later: "Well, I think it could be a short meeting, then." But he expected that the topic of Poland would come up. "I am sure Mr Gromyko has an agenda of his own", he said.

Leaving such preliminary scarring aside, the much heralded talks will, in fact, be brief. The two men will meet for two hours tomorrow morning then go their own ways for lunch, and have a second two-hour session in the afternoon.

It is obvious that the subject of Poland cannot be avoided, but Mr Gromyko has given notice that he does not intend to come all this way just to listen to tough talk by Mr Haig.

Commenting on General Jaruzelski's speech to the Polish Parliament today, Mr Haig was cautious last night. "We are clearly interested in seeing that our three objectives are satisfied in the weeks ahead", he said. "That indicates not only a lifting of martial law but the release of the prisoners. There was some mention of that today. We are also most anxious to find out if a negotiating dialogue has begun with the trade unions and the government."

Tony Weaver

Thalidomide man tries for Boat Race Blue

Mr Derek Ward-Thompson, aged 20, a physics undergraduate at Christ Church and a victim of the drug thalidomide, is one of the four contenders this year for the coveted coxswain's seat in Oxford University's entry for the Boat Race (John Witherow writes). Thalidomide left Mr Ward-Thompson with no arms; nevertheless, he has been a highly successful cox for the past seven years with the aid of some string attached to the wire rudder lines of his boat (above). He simply leans back and steers with his hands.

He does not consider himself a favourite for the dark blue sweater on March 27, or even for the cox's seat in the Isis crew. But during a training session yesterday (right) on the Thames at Radley he appeared to be very much in control. A mere 7 stone 12lb, he had the eight burly oarsmen of the B crew behaving like a disciplined flock of sheep.

He finds coxing a mentally demanding sport. He says that not only does the cox have to fight off the opposing crew's encroachments into his "water", but he also has to act as a nursemaid to his crew.

Mr Ward-Thompson appears to have those qualities in abundance. As a rugby referee he knows how to blow the whistle and, as the son of an accomplished Durham cox, he has been brought up to the skills of the sport and has long nurtured a desire to steer to victory as many boats as possible. He considers his disability no inconvenience and can even swim, "not very quickly but strongly enough". That he is good does not seem in doubt. Last year he was in the final 12 of 30 aspiring coxes, and this year he has seen off 16 rivals to reach the last four.

Will Mr Ward-Thompson be worried if he is selected to cox the Oxford eight? "Not at all", he said. "I would treat it like any other race."



Rail rebels reject plea to stop blacking papers

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Rail last night put the King's Cross blockade of News International newspapers to the test by inviting the company to send copies of *The Sun* to catch trains bound for Yorkshire and the North-east.

The move came six hours after King's Cross workers voted to reject a formal recommendation by two local branch officers under the terms of a High Court undertaking and continue the blacking.

Mr Steven Forey, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen branch secretary at the terminus, and Mr Dennis Cadywould, the union's departmental committee chairman, read brief statements to more than 300 railwaymen, asking for the boycott to be lifted.

The two men, who made their request in the presence of Mr Michael Baker, British Rail's chief solicitor, said the vote in favour of continuing the blacking was overwhelming, with only five against.

News International management which won the personal undertakings from Mr Forey and Mr Cadywould in the High Court on Sunday were last night consulting counsel on what to do in the wake of the rejection.

The move by British Rail last night prompted speculation that BR management might be prepared to risk a walk-out at King's Cross by disciplining members who continue to refuse handling *The Sun* and *The Times*.

The short statement read out by each man said: "In accordance with the undertaking given in court before Mr Justice Glidewell, I am bound to make the following request. I request all employees here to ignore any resolution, instruction, direction, advice or request already issued or made to black *The Sun, The Times*, the *News of the World, The Sunday Times* or *Sun Day* magazine."

Mr Forey said he had also made "a contribution saying what I think of *The Sun*. I said they are always harping on that trade union officials like Arthur Scargill do not represent their members, but what they have done is to try to stop us representing our members".

The two men repeated that they wanted *The Sun* to print a "retraction" on the front page and that they proposed to write an article which they would ask the paper to use.

Mr Arthur Brittenden, News International director of corporate relations, repeated last night that the paper had made it clear that any reply by Mr Buckton would be given urgent consideration by the editor, but none had been received. "I cannot speak for the editor, of course, but it would be most unlikely that we would refuse to print a reply by Mr Buckton", he added.

The boycott began on Friday after allegations in *The Sun* by Mr Geoffrey Leighson and Mr Max Wallace that many of their driver colleagues drank and slept when they should have been working, and cheated and fiddled rosters. Mr Leighson and Mr Wallace were both suspended on full pay yesterday as they attended the first day of an inquiry into their allegations.

There was little sign of an early solution to Aslef's separate pay and productivity dispute as Mr Clifford Rose British Rail's board member for industrial relations and Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef's general secretary, clashed in a series of angry exchanges on BBC Television.

Mr Buckton indicated that unless British Rail "honours its agreement" to pay the full second stage 3 per cent increase and the 39-hour week, the programme of strikes on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays would continue. He said his executive would almost certainly call for more action today.

Mr Rose, who is today expected to recommend to the British Railways board that a decision be taken in principle to lay off 65,000 workers on Sunday, said that the cost of the dispute was mounting and British Rail would have to look at options for recouping some of the money.

Continued on back page, col 3

Leak closes nuclear plant in US

Rochester, New York, Jan 25.—A steam tube ruptured in a primary cooling system at the Ginna nuclear power plant in Ontario, New York, today, releasing radioactive steam into the atmosphere, a federal official said.

Radiation was released for 93 minutes and the wind was blowing from the northwest at 14 mph, the National Weather Service reported.

Mr Richard Sullivan, a spokesman for the Rochester Gas and Electric Co, which operates the plant, said that further releases were not expected. Radiation checks showed the "dose rates" to be no higher than background level, or what could be expected in nature.

"Surface contamination is not expected to occur", Mr Sullivan said. "The plant status is now stable and there is no danger to the public at this time."

The plant, located about 18 miles northwest of Rochester near the shore of Lake Ontario, was shut down and a "site emergency", the second highest nuclear emergency classification, was declared.

Area fire departments were mobilized, no residents were evacuated but non-essential personnel were evacuated from the plant site.

Rowntree nibbles at biscuit firm

Rowntree Mackintosh, the chocolate group, yesterday launched a bid for Huntley & Palmer, Britain's second largest biscuit manufacturer.

The Yorkshire group already owns a quarter of Huntley, but was immediately rebuffed by the Huntley board. They described the offer of cash and shares, which values the group at £75m, as wholly inadequate.

The offer had been expected. But after Allied-Lyons' recent purchase of 4 per cent of Huntley, Allied became the favourite to launch a bid.

Rowntree, commanding more than 25 per cent of the British sweets market with brands such as Kit Kat and After Eight, is offering one of its own shares and 150p cash for every three ordinary shares in Huntley, valuing each Huntley share at 105p. Huntley's shares, which stood at 95p in December, gained 5p to 113p on the news, confirming that the market is expecting a rival bid.

Mr Kenneth Dixon, Rowntree's chairman, while denying the bid was a response to Allied's stake, said: "Of course, we cannot ignore events in the marketplace." He added that Rowntree has held a stake in Huntley for more than 10 years as a strategic investment, but felt the time had come for a closer association with the group.

Timekeeper jailed for fraud

A judge spoke yesterday of "systematic malpractice" on British Rail after hearing how a timekeeper fiddled nearly £3,000 in false overtime. He said if Robin Dandy, aged 37, who was jailed for four months, had not cheated on the claims, he would have "flown in the face of tradition".

Alfred Grimes, aged 67, a former British Rail assistant supervisor, who also admitted fraud charges, was given a four-month sentence, suspended for a year.

Mr Stephen Parrish, for the defence of Dandy, told the Portsmouth Crown Court that the frauds were regarded as "timekeepers' perks" and were known about by his superiors who must have connived in them. "It was a widespread practice in the industry", he said.

Dandy, who prepared his own weekly timesheets, submitted 182 sheets between January, 1977, and June 1980, of which 130 contained false overtime claims, Mr Guy Boney, for the prosecution said. He received £2,857.52 which he had not earned, "an average of £800 a year was being added dishonestly to his wage packet".

Dandy, of Blackmoor Walk, Havant, Hampshire, admitted four charges: obtaining £21.50 by deception, false accounting, corruption by accepting £2 for signing a leave chit in favour of another man, and providing false information by issuing the leave chit. He asked for 129 other cases to be considered.

Grimes, of Highfield Road, Petersfield, now retired after 32 years with British Rail, admitted two charges of issuing false information in relation to Dandy's overtime sheets. Both worked at Havant station and were members of the National Union of Railway men.

Mr Boney said when police asked Dandy why he had done it, he said: "I suppose it is my perks". On several occasions he accepted a fixed £2 payment for saying one of his colleagues was at work, when in fact he was on a day off.

Mr Parrish told the court: "Dandy believed that making claims for unworked overtime was a tradition on the railways, and he fell in with it.

"Sometimes workers would not turn up for scheduled overtime work and Dandy would enter his name in their place. It was regarded as a timekeeper's perks. It was a widespread practice in the industry. I am instructed that it was known about by the powers-that-be at Wimbledon", Mr Parrish said.

Judge Eric McLellan said: "Dandy appears to have inherited a position where if he had not continued the practice of fraud, he would have flown in the face of tradition."

Mr Boney said Grimes had to authorize the timesheets prepared by Dandy, but the prosecution accepted that he got nothing out of it.

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EEC finance talks collapse

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 25

Britain prepared to freeze EEC business last night as talks among the foreign ministers of the 10 member countries, aimed at restructuring the Community's finances, collapsed.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was exasperated by his failure to convince the other nine foreign ministers that Britain needed a long-term solution to the problem of how much it should pay into the European budget.

"I made the point time and time and time again, but got no rational reply", he said. "I could not persuade my other nine colleagues of the justice of the case although they agreed on the logic."

Today's meeting was the third at informal level held since the European summit in between the foreign ministers London last November failed to agree guidelines for re-shaping the Community's agricultural policy and re-organizing its finances.

The meeting here was in theory limited to what might have been discussion on four relatively minor points, but in the end it became clear that Britain was isolated by the other nine.

"The problem really is a practical one", Lord Carrington said. "The ministers of finance in some countries see that there is going to be a bill to be paid if Britain contributes less to the Community."

The talks foundered on the question of whether any agreed rebate to Britain should automatically decrease each year.

"After three goes I had not heard anyone make a logical defence of arbitrary degression (in rebate payments)", Lord Carrington said. "I did have an admission by some that I was logically right but they were not prepared to accept our case that the solution had to provide a refund equivalent to the size of the problem."

Airlines agree increase in fares to America

Geneva, Jan 25.—The main airlines flying the loss-making North Atlantic route have agreed to a new system which will put up most fares from Europe booked under the Apex (28-days advance) system.

The new fares scheme, coming into operation between March 1 and May 15, was approved at a meeting in Miami, Florida, organized by the International Air Transport Association (Iata). The talks were attended by 27 airlines. Sir Freddie Laker's British cut-price charter group did not take part.

An Iata spokesman in Geneva said the airlines agreed four basic fares for the North Atlantic route and several West European countries. Fare bands would set the range within which each airline could fix its own rates. The four tariffs would be for, first class, intermediate or business class, economy, and discount.

The rates were agreed for flights between the United States and Ireland, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland. They mean a New York to London Apex fare will rise from $628 (£330) to $728 (£379).

Campaign to fight lead damage to babies

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Evidence of a direct connexion between still births and malformations in babies and the amount of lead pollution from car exhausts was presented in London yesterday. The lead passes across the placenta from the mother to the infant during pregnancy.

Dr Fraser Alexander, a consultant paediatrician at Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, described research showing that in heavily polluted urban atmospheres unborn babies were at high risk.

He is among the scientific and medical advisory board of an organization launched yesterday, the Campaign for Lead-free Air (CLEAR), which presented its most recent report of clinical and laboratory investigations into the hazards of using lead additives in petrol.

Fifteen eminent obstetricians, paediatricians, toxicologists, and psychiatrists are advising the campaign, which is also supported by more than 140 MPs from all parties.

A trust which includes Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, Dr Jonathan Miller, Lord Avebury, the Bishop of Birmingham and Mr Clive Jenkins has been formed to carry out research and a programme of public education.

Eight environmental groups have come together to support the campaign, which is seeking the abolition of lead in petrol.

The campaign has five objectives. The maximum limit of 0.15 grams of lead a gallon of petrol should be introduced earlier than the official date of 1985, and it should be for existing cars only. Second, all cars sold by 1985 should be lead-free. The third aim is that all petrol stations should have lead-free petrol available.

The fourth and fifth goals are that taxation on petrol should give a price advantage to lead-free petrol, and surveillance of the use of lead generally should be encouraged and enforced by law.

Dr Robin Russell Jones, a paediatrician in a London hospital, said: "Lead has no business inside our bodies. There are over 4,000 papers in scientific and medical journals about lead. Not one has ever suggested it is essential for human health."

He presented a review of the accumulation of lead in human bodies from early man to the present day. Analysis of archaeological remains showed, he said, that "natural" man had less than 0.2 of a part a million of lead in the body.

That concentration increased 10 times with the development of industrial processes such as smelting in urban areas. With the introduction of lead additives in petrol, the amount deposited in the bones of "lead-poisoned man" of the twentieth century was 500 times higher than natural man's level.

Even in remote areas of the world, such as the Himalayas or the Amazonian jungle, people had small increases in lead levels in their bodies from the natural background to between one and three parts a million.

That was below the level, five parts a million, at which animal experiments indicated that the effects of lead poisoning first became apparent. At concentrations of 10 parts a million lead is known to interfere with the function of important enzymes in the body.

Yet a recent examination of children in schools in one area of London found a mean level of lead in their bodies of 13 parts a million. The amount that the Department of Health and Social Security accepts, as an arbitrary figure, as safe is 35 parts a million.

Dr Russell Jones said: "It is this huge discrepancy between the official position and the scientific evidence which justifies a campaign to identify the dangers of using lead as a petrol additive."

He maintains that it is medically irresponsible on the scientific evidence to allow as acceptable a concentration of lead in the body above five parts a million.

Dr Stephen Davies said that, as a physician faced with symptoms of lethargy and behavioural changes in children, he knew that doctors were having to turn increasingly to screening for lead poisoning.

Local Tory favoured to fight Hillhead

By Alan Hamilton

The local Conservative association in Glasgow, Hillhead, is to meet on Thursday night to choose a candidate to fight Mr Roy Jenkins in the forthcoming by-election, caused by the death of Sir Thomas Galbraith, who held the seat for the Tories for 33 years.

All the other main parties have named their candidates for the contest, for which no writ has yet been issued but which is thought likely to be called for March 18, conveniently between a Budget containing some crumbs of good news to boost the Conservative case, and the start of campaigning for the Scottish regional elections.

Officials of the Hillhead Conservative and Unionist Association are following the unusual practice of interviewing all candidates on the short list at a meeting tomorrow night. They will then invite the two leading contenders to return the next night and ask them to address the selection committee before a final choice is made.

The favoured contender is Mr Leonard Turpie, aged 47, a Glasgow solicitor and leader of the 24-strong Conservative opposition on Strathclyde Regional Council. Mr Turpie's candidature has been in some doubt in recent weeks because of publicity given to allegations of malpractice in the Glasgow law firm of which he is a partner.

Last month, Mr Turpie's firm was brought before the Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal and found guilty of a breach of the solicitors' account rules governing the use of clients' money held in trust. Mr Turpie himself was found guilty, but no penalty was imposed, while other partners in the practice were fined. His wife, Mrs Deirdre Turpie, who is also a partner, was suspended

An appeal against the ruling, to be heard before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, is pending.

The local party is anxious to have a strong contender to fight the SDP challenge from Mr Jenkins, although opinion polls so far published predict that the Conservatives will lose their last seat in Glasgow by a considerable margin. Labour's prospective candidate is Mr David Wiseman, a Strathclyde social worker.

The other leading contenders on the Conservatives' short list are Mr William Aitken, an insurance company property superintendent and leader of the Tory opposition group on Glasgow District Council, whose ward of Anniesland covers half of the Hillhead constituency; and Mr Robert Kernohan, a former director of the Conservative Central Office in Scotland, who now edits the Church of Scotland's monthly magazine, *Life and Work*.

Labour Party sources in Glasgow yesterday indicated that they would welcome a strong Conservative candidate, as that would help to stave off the Social Democratic challenge.

Suresh Karadia

International flavour: Mr Aurelius Fernandez, the American Embassy press attaché, accepting a haggis on behalf of the ambassador from pipers of the 2nd Battalion, The Scots Guards. They are raising money for charity.

The cube is laid bare in court

By David Nicholson-Lord

The multicoloured cube that humbles adults, aggrandizes precocious children and poses the latest threat to family morale in the West yesterday had its innermost workings laid bare in the High Court.

Pieces of Dr Erno Rubik's many-faceted cube lay somewhat forlornly about Court 37 as its Hungarian producers sought to prove their similarity to an alleged copy, made in Singapore and imported by a British company, Dallas Print Transfers, of Brixton Road, London.

The case, the newest variation on the billions of combinations already credited to the cube, is the culmination of proceedings for copyright and passing-off begun last March. Damages are being claimed against Dallas for its distribution of a rival teaser known as the Wonderful Puzzler.

According to Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC, for Politechnika, the Hungarian state cooperative, and the official British distributors, Ideal Toys, more than 200,000 Rubik cubes had been sold in Britain by early last year. But perhaps 40,000 Wonderful Puzzlers had also been imported.

Mr Lyndon-Stanford described the cube as a toy of "some intellectual standing", superbly designed both to confound and entertain. It was said to have reduced mathematicians to tears.

It had been marketed by an "unusual and cleverly engineered" publicity campaign, he said. No advertising space had been bought; instead, cubes had been sent to disc jockeys, articles promoted in newspapers and Dr Rubik had appeared on television.

The culmination of the campaign, Mr Lyndon-Stanford said, was the featuring of the cube on a Saturday morning BBC Television programme early last year. Interest, already quite considerable, became tremendous.

In response to a comment from Mr Justice Dillon that it was a "good thing to have your commercials on the BBC" Mr Lyndon-Stanford agreed that it was certainly clever.

By that time, however, rumours were rife that the cube was being copied, and warning notices were placed in trade magazines. But Dallas exhibited its Wonderful Puzzlers at a gift fair in Birmingham and went ahead with sales. In March proceedings were begun which have since led to almost a dozen court hearings.

Not only was the black and gold packaging of the two cubes extremely similar, Mr Lyndon-Stanford said, but the size, shape and hollowness of lugs, connecting elements and rotating members had also to be considered.

Asked later whether he knew how the Rubik cube worked, Mr Justice Dillon said he did not. "But I do not see that matters", he added.

The case continues today.

Science report

Nile floods theory for mud in the Med

By the Staff of "Nature"

Torrential flooding of the Nile Valley between 8,000 and 9,000 years ago has been advanced as the explanation for a distinctive layer of mud deposits in cores taken from the bottom of the eastern Mediterranean. The development is important because it links the formation of the mud, known as saprosel, with the postglacial climate of Equatorial Africa, not that of the eastern Mediterranean.

The authors of the research, all from Paris, have nothing to say about the possibility that 1,000 years of gigantic floods in the Nile Valley may somehow be linked with the biblical account of Noah's flood. The oceanographers responsible are Martine Rossignol-Strick, of the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, and Wladimir Nesteroff, Philippe Olive, and Colette Vergnaud-Grazzini, all from the Université Pierre et Marie Curie.

The saprosel mud deposits of the Mediterranean have long been a puzzle. Although apparently formed in deep water, they are unusual in that they contain micro-organisms ordinarily found in surface waters which are devoid of deep-living fossils. It seems agreed that saprosel muds are formed only in oceans in which the bottom water has become stagnant and too salty to support ordinary forms of marine life.

Hitherto, the most common explanation of the saprosel muds has been that the Mediterranean was flooded with fresh water from the melting of the glacial ice in Eurasia towards the end of the most recent Ice Age. On that view, the mud should have been formed about 13,000 years ago.

The group from Paris has shown that explanation to be false by a careful dating of the carbonate deposits above and below the latest layer of mud in a core recovered from a depth of three kilometres to the south-west of Cyprus. By the time the mud was deposited the flow of melt-water from the Black Sea should long since have ceased.

Further support for that explanation comes from an analysis of pollen in the mud, which is characteristic of the temperate climate of the littoral of the eastern Mediterranean 8,000 years ago. A similar explanation is put forward for the occurrence of an earlier layer of saprosel mud, laid down between 10,500 and 11,700 years ago.

The reasons for the stagnation of the eastern Mediterranean are inferred from the progressive change in the ratio of oxygen isotopes in the two mud layers, which seems to go back to the climax of the most recent glaciation 18,000 years ago. Although usually an indicator of temperature, the variations recorded are too great to be explained as simply as that.

For that reason it is suggested that towards the end of the most recent glaciation, when the input of energy from the Sun would have been greater than at present because of changes in the Earth's orbit about the Sun, water was evaporated from the Eastern Mediterranean more rapidly than at present, with the result that its salinity increased.

Soon afterwards, the argument goes, heavy rains in central Africa produced Nile floods discharging more than two and a half times as much water as those known in the Nile before the Aswan Dam was built.

Source: *Nature*, vol 295, p105 (January 14, 1982).

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Yard holds IRA bomb suspect

A man in his twenties was being questioned by Scotland Yard detectives last night in connexion with IRA bomb attacks in London (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The man was held in the Roman Catholic Short Strand area of Belfast on Sunday by uniformed police. He was taken to London for further questioning in what is regarded by police as a significant arrest.

It is understood, however, that the man is not connected with the most recent bomb attacks in London, involving explosions in Oxford Street, Dulwich and Woolwich.

☐ Yard sources said last night that the arrested man was not Gerard Tuite, who escaped from the high security wing of Brixton prison in December, 1980 (Stewart Tendler writes).

It is understood he will be charged within the next few days with conspiracy to cause explosions in London, but the charges do not relate to the attacks just before Christmas.

DHSS pulls out of jobs scheme

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for the Disabled, is being forced to defy a government scheme giving preference to disabled people because of Civil Service job cuts, a Labour MP said yesterday (Pat Healy writes).

Mr Alfred Morris, a former Minister for the Disabled, described as extremely worrying the decision of the Department of Health and Social Security to pull out of the job release scheme, under which disabled men can retire at 60 and claim greater benefits, provided their employers take on an unemployed person. Able-bodied men can retire at 63.

Jetstream boost for plane jobs

British Aerospace yesterday unveiled an aircraft aimed at winning a larger share of the growing United States and European business and commuter market when the Jetstream 31 turbo-prop was ceremonially piped into a hangar at its Prestwick plant.

It will ensure employment for up to 2,000 British Aerospace Scottish division workers, with up to 1,500 more in United Kingdom suppliers.

Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, said that if the company had not rejected expert financial advice to drop the project, "the end of Prestwick as an aircraft manufacturing centre was very near".

Six jailed over £12m drugs ring

Six men who distributed drugs in a £12m international cocaine smuggling ring were yesterday jailed for a total of 48 years at Lewes Crown Court.

The six men all originally denied supplying cocaine between 1974 and 1981.

Colin Brown, aged 35, of Yelsted Road, Kent, changed his plea to guilty, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison and was fined £49,000.

The other five were found guilty. Sidney Alderman, aged 45, of Warren View Farm, Yelsted; Albert Hamilton, aged 40, of Cornwall Gardens, Earls Court, London, and Gerald Karakanna, aged 33, of Isabella Road, east London, were each jailed for eight years. Stanley Thomas Gibson, aged 32, of Pitt Road, Langley, Kent, and Charles Sharman, aged 35, of Norfolk House Road, Streatham, south London, were jailed for seven years.

Four others were acquitted. Paul Parker, aged 45, of Coast Road, Pevensey, Sussex, pleaded guilty at the start of the trial and was jailed for six years.

Dead actor had money problems

Mr Ronald Lewis, the actor, killed himself with an overdose of drugs, a Westminster coroner's court decided yesterday after hearing evidence from his brother that Mr Lewis was having financial difficulties and living on social security.

Dons' redundancy scheme approved

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The fact that most university teachers have unusual tenure arrangements giving them security of employment until retirement means that they should receive more generous redundancy payments than is usually appropriate, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

He had therefore agreed to approve the main provisions of the national redundancy scheme for academic staff put forward by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, Sir Keith said in a Commons written reply. All those whose service was terminated on or before September 30, 1984, would be eligible. Approval of the scheme was forecast in *The Times* last week.

It had been estimated that the universities would have to reduce their academic staff by "something over 5,000, or about one in six," over the next two years, Sir Keith said. A significant proportion of that reduction could be achieved only by redundancy or early retirement.

Under the new scheme, which is based on a similar redundancy scheme for so-called "mobile" civil servants, dons under the age of 50 will be eligible for an immediate lump sum payment equivalent to a month's pay for each year of service and a further month's pay for each year of service after their thirtieth birthday or after completing five years of service, whichever is the later.

Thus a don aged 47 with 22 years' service on a salary of £14,500 would receive an immediate lump sum of nearly £47,200, and a pension on reaching 65 of nearly £4,000, together with a further lump sum of nearly £12,000.

According to estimates prepared by Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, a don aged 45, for example, on a salary of £18,500 might get more than £200,000 in compensation through the courts if he was unable to get a permanent job, but made casual earn-casual earnings of £3,000 a iings of £3,000 a year.

☐ The number of British applicants for university entry next autumn is up by 6 per cent, while overseas applicants have dropped by 23 per cent, according to figures released by the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

Subjects in which there have been big increases in applications include biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, accountancy, sociology, history, art and design, geography, and geology. Applications for civil and mechanical engineering, veterinary studies, and law have declined sharply.

Examples of compensation under the new national redundancy scheme for academic and academic-related staff in universities.

Age	Years of service	Salary	Immediate lump sum	Pension	Additional lump sum at 65
30	5	£7,700	£3,210	£481	£1,444
34	7	£8,925	£9,672	£1,004	£3,012
39	14	£11,000	£21,091	£1,925	£5,775
42	17	£12,305	£29,725	£2,614	£7,844
44	19	£13,190	£36,267	£3,133	£9,398
47	22	£14,515	£47,190	£3,992	£11,975
49	24	£15,410	£55,212	£4,623	£13,869
52	27	£15,410	£21,381	£7,127	—
55	30	£15,410	£23,115	£7,705	—
59	34	£18,480	£27,720	£9,240	—

Risley girl offered place in unit

By a Staff Reporter

The mentally subnormal girl whose detention in Risley remand centre was described by a judge as a public scandal, was offered a hospital place in Essex yesterday.

Dr Robert McKibben, a consultant psychiatrist at Turner Village mental handicap unit in Colchester, read about the plight of Julie Garratt, aged 19, in the newspapers. She was convicted of assault last August and has been in custody for five months because no secure hospital place could be found for her.

Health officials in Dudley, West Midlands, who are responsible for the young woman, were pleased about the offer. "We were getting quite desperate. We have no secure accommodation in the area", Mr Alan Monks, the area health authority's administrator, said.

Judge Chetwynd-Talbot, who was forced to remand the young woman again in Wolverhampton Crown Court last week, was indignant that a mentally subnormal girl should be in a detention centre when she had been sent to a hospital. He said: "It is a wicked thing and an appalling state of affairs."

☐ A youth on a murder charge has been seriously injured in an incident at Risley remand centre. He has a broken jaw and a suspected fractured skull, the Home Office said yesterday. Police are investigating.

Barry Cartmel, aged 18, of Heulfryn Deganwy, North Wales, was said to be comfortable in hospital at Liverpool. His father, Mr Kenneth Cartmel, said: "We have heard that he has been attacked. We are very upset".

TUC votes setback for TGWU

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday finally lost its powers of patronage over who sits on the General Council of the TUC.

By six votes to five the TUC finance and general purposes committee endorsed a policy paper that implements the 1981 Blackpool congress decision giving all unions with more than 100,000 members an automatic seat on the TUC's ruling body.

Details of the new machinery for selecting the general council have yet to be worked out, but a package of options is expected to be prepared by the staff at Congress House for consideration next month.

It will include transitional arrangements for some of the smaller unions whose leaders hold their seats by virtue of the backing of the TGWU. Among them are Mr Raymond Buckton, the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who yesterday opposed the changes.

The TGWU has consistently supported militant trade union leaders. Its ability to influence the secret ballot for the general council will now be progressively weakened.

Members of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers have voted by 29,787 to 4,709 to merge with the TGWU. The landworkers will become a national trade group within the union, with a representative on the general executive.

Mr Jack Boddy, general secretary of the 85,000-strong NUAAW, has a seat on the TUC General Council, with TGWU backing.

Toxteth ethnic centre facing loss of grant

By Lucy Hodges

Liverpool council is poised to withdraw its £26,000 grant from the Charles Wootton Centre, the adult education centre for black people in Toxteth, which it is feared will lead to its closure.

The decision, made by the council's services working party last week, is causing alarm in Liverpool, the scene of the worst riots of last summer.

Mr Paul Sommerfeld, senior community relations officer, said yesterday: "I find it quite incomprehensible. One would have thought, given the events of last summer, that the city council would be tripping over itself to put more resources into the area, particularly when it comes to education".

Observers suspect that the decision to withdraw the grant, which goes before the full council tomorrow, is not unconnected with the fact that the centre is the headquarters for the Liverpool 8 Defence Committee, a group which has been assisting the defence of people facing charges arising from the riots, as well as meeting government ministers to discuss the district's problems. The committee has called for the dismissal of Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside.

Set up about eight years ago, the centre was named after Charles Wootton, a black who was killed in the Liverpool race riots of 1919.

The working party which took the decision to withdraw the grant, which pays for salaries and operating costs, was chaired by Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader of the council.

☐ Home Office ideas on reforming of the system for handling complaints against the police were attacked from two sides yesterday. Mrs Margaret Simey, chairman of the Merseyside Police Authority, described the scheme as "lamentably pre-riot" (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

The Home Office scheme, which goes before the Government's police advisory board today, involves the use of an independent assessor of police investigations into serious complaints and a conciliation process for minor ones.

Mr Jardine added: "We are opposed to any further tinkering with the existing complaints system."

SDP 'not interested in the needy'

By Our Political Staff

Social Democrat and Liberal MPs were attacked last night by a Labour frontbencher for an abdication of parliamentary responsibility.

Mr Jeffery Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social security, pointed out that none of the Alliance MPs had voted last night for a Commons motion urging special help for those in greatest need, to meet the high cost of this winter's fuel bills.

He said that their failure to show any interest in the matter had indicated that they were devoid of concern for the individual.

"It is about time that all of them stopped squabbling over who stands where at the next general election, and started doing what they are paid £13,950 a year to do; namely, to represent the people in Parliament."

Mr Denis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, said that most of the Social Democrat MPs were in fact attending a party to celebrate the first anniversary of the Limehouse Declaration.

☐ Liberals in Brighton are to challenge the agreement on the distribution of parliamentary seats between the Social Democrats and Liberals in Sussex.

Under a deal ratified on Saturday the Liberals are to fight eight of the 15 seats in the county at the next election and the SDP seven. Yesterday it emerged that under the agreement the SDP will contest both the Brighton seats, Pavilion and Kemptown.

The two Brighton Liberal associations have decided to protest to Mr David Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Truro, who was appointed earlier this month as his party's national "fireman" to deal with local difficulties over the division of seats.

Liberals in Hastings and Horsham and Crawley are also thought to be unhappy that under Saturday's accord those seats will be fought by the SDP.

☐ Mr Bryan Magee, the latest MP to leave the Labour Party, predicted yesterday that the truce agreed at Bishop's Stortford would not stop the flow of defections from the party.

The accord had ceded to the left all the gains it had made during the past three years, gains that had brought Labour to its present intolerable position, Mr Magee said. The MP was confirming that he wants to fight his seat, Waltham Forest, Leyton, for the Social Democratic Party.

"What Bishop's Stortford means is that the fighting stops on the present battle lines. I could not accept peace on the Bishop's Stortford basis. I could only have stayed in the Party if it had returned to the position it has abandoned over the last three years."

Mr Magee is to sit for the time being as an independent Labour MP, but he wants to join the SDP. Rather than join the party nationally, as Mr John Roper, the SDP Chief Whip, has suggested to him, he wishes first to have discussions with Waltham Forest SDP and expects to be invited to see its officials soon. He said that although he certainly wanted to stand again in Leyton, if he joined the SDP nationally he might seem to be putting pressure on the local party.

Mr Magee said that there was a tide of change within Labour towards the left, and if there was a pause in that after the Bishop's Stortford conference it would be only temporary.

He added that extreme left-wing infiltration in the party had been reflected in his constituency party. He spoke of what he called his management committee's "most uncivilized" behaviour on Friday night when he told it of his decision to leave.

He had been astounded when, immediately after he had made his announcement, left-wingers moved that he should leave the meeting. The motion was carried by a tiny majority but the action, he said, had deeply offended the minority at the meeting who had wanted to ask him questions.

'Think tank' aims to return to Fabian principles

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter







Members of the Tawney Society's provisional committee (from left): Mr Anthony Lester, QC, Mr Peter Hall (vice-chairman), Miss Sue Slipman and Lord Young of Dartington (chairman).

The Tawney Society, a new "think tank" for the Social Democratic Party, was launched yesterday with its founders voicing optimism that it would contribute to a "ferment of debate" about policy in the new party.

It will perform for the SDP the role which organizations such as the Bow Group carry out for the Conservatives and the Fabian Society for the Labour Party and, not surprisingly, several members of its initial working committee formerly held office in the Fabian Society. Two are former chairmen.

One, Mr Peter Hall, who is vice-chairman of the new society, told a press conference at Westminster that it would be returning to some of the principles which animated the early Fabians. "We feel that the Labour Party has drifted steadily away from those principles, and that we are the inheritors of the old Fabian tradition."

The society, open to all members of the SDP at an annual membership subscription of £5, will carry out studies and research, supplementing work done by the party's official policy committees. It will also publish a journal and organize study groups, seminars and conferences.

Members of the provisional committee include many figures previously active in the Labour and Liberal parties. The society's formation could have been boosted by the Fabian Society's decision last June, after a ballot, to deny full membership and voting rights to social democrats.

The chairman is the former Labour peer, Lord Young of Dartington, formerly Mr Michael Young, president of the Consumers' Association, founding chairman of the Social Science Research Council and author of *The Rise of the Meritocracy*.

He said yesterday that the society would seek to achieve decentralization of decision-making in industry and government. Rank-and-file members were complaining that the policy-making structure was too centralized.

Local SDP parties will be invited to send representatives to the first conference in Croydon, south London, on March 13, which will discuss decentralization in government and in the party. Members of the party's national steering committee are to be asked to attend, but to listen rather than to speak.

The society intends to work closely with like-minded Liberals and has held discussions with members of Arena.

Others on the provisional committee include: Mr Tyrrell Burgess, who will chair the Croydon conference; Mr Anthony Lester, QC, former special adviser to Mr Roy Jenkins as Home Secretary; Mrs Julia Neuberger, Rabbi of the South London Liberal Synagogue, and Miss Sue Slipman, former president of the National Union of Students.

RAIL CRASH 'HUMAN ERROR'

British Rail officials investigating the Croydon train crash which indirectly led to the controversial allegations in the *Sun* newspaper about Aslef drivers believed that the incident was caused by human error.

The outcome of the private BR inquiry now rests on the evidence of Mr Steven Walton, aged 28, the train driver who lost a leg in the accident, and the guard, Mr Michael Wenham, aged 60. Both are still too ill to be questioned.

BR has decided that Mr Nicholas Rowles, aged 22, the assistant driver on the train who clocked on for duty and then returned home to bed before the crash, will face disciplinary proceedings.

BR knows that signal failure did not lead Mr Walton's engineering train on to the same line as a stationary parcels train, which was loading and unloading at East Croydon at 1.20 am on January 16.

But investigators have discounted Mr Rowles's absence as one of the causes. They are certain that human error was involved.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $1.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 8; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

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Sabotage query raised by gas protesters

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of the oil and gas storage plants in Canvey Island complained yesterday that the possibility of sabotage had been left out of official investigations of risk to residents near by.

Mr Conrad Schiemann, QC, leading the case for local councils, said: "All sides agree that deliberate sabotage is a risk, but no one has sought to quantify it. You may feel that this risk alone may be larger than any of the others."

He was speaking on the first day of a resumed public inquiry on the island about the possible closure or restriction of the British Gas methane terminal which reaches out to the Thames Estuary from the south of Canvey.

Sir bernard Braine, the Conservative MP whose Essex, South-East, constituency includes the island, said: "Since this installation has already been the subject of a serious sabotage attempt by the IRA, it is proper for us to point out that the question of sabotage is very real when you have got hazardous installations close to each other and close to a residential area".

He said that the omission of sabotage was one of the many faults in an investigation that has led to a safety clearance by the Government's Health and Safety Executive."There is a wanton disregard of what could happen to the islanders in the event of a major spillage of liquefied gas leading to the formation of a vapour cloud.

"Nor is any attention paid to human and psychological reactions in the event of disaster, or to the possibility of sabotage and the enormous havoc that could wreak in our tinder box situation."

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for British Gas, said that it would strongly resist pressure to disclose its security arrangements at public hearings. But it was willing to discuss them at a closed meeting at which all objectors could be represented by Mr Schiemann.

Mr Alan de Piro, QC, the independent inspector appointed by ministers, said: "I find it very difficult to see how this tribunal can possibly, with any usefulness, assess the risk of sabotage. We must know that there is a risk of sabotage. How I can deal with it I do not know, but I will think about it."

Mr Schiemann said that many obscure possibilities which should be included in an examination of risk had been left out of the executive's reports. Earthquakes may sound rather old, but in fact there was one here 100 years ago."

He claimed that official figures showed that the risk to the 34,000 island inhabitants of being killed in an accident at one of the storage plants was 10 times as great as that of dying in a car crash.

Mr Rankin made clear that British Gas was determined to fight for a clean bill of health for the terminal because of the wider implications of closure. If the terminal is closed, what will happen to other installations, and what would be the cumulative effect on the economic life of the country?"

Heseltine actions 'could deter councillors'

By David Walter

Actions taken by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, could deter people from standing for election to local councils, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Heseltine had implicitly accused Norwich City councillors of "wilful misconduct" in disobeying the right-to-buy provisions of the Housing Act, 1980. Lord Denning said that charge laid them open to surcharge. "If they are going to be sued here, there and everywhere no one would stand as a councillor."

Lord Denning, sitting with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Kerr, was hearing arguments on behelf of the Norwich Council for the second day.

It is appealing against the High Court judgment which found Mr Heseltine had acted within the law last month, taking over the city's housing to speed the sale of homes to tenants.

Mr Heseltine took action against the council under section 23 of the 1980 Act. Mr Nigel McLeod QC, for Norwich, said that a key word in that section was "practicable". Mr Hesletine had judged Norwich without taking into account local circumstances that delayed the processing of tenants' applications to buy.

The hearing continues today.

Plaid plans campaign over water charges

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Plaid Cymru is planning a campaign of civil disobedience aimed at forcing authorities in England to pay more for the water they extract from Welsh reservoirs. From March 1, St David's Day, thousands of Plaid members, including top party officials, will refuse to pay their water rates.

The campaign will be run on similar lines to that which forced the Government to change its mind on the Welsh language television channel.

Throughout the campaign the party will be careful to dissociate itself from the extremists who earlier this month planted a bomb outside the Birmingham headquarters of Severn-Trent Water Authority. The submission of beautiful valleys to create reservoirs to supply England had been an emotive issue in the principality and many people not connected with the Welsh Nationalist Party resent paying more for their water than is paid in England.

The discontent has been exacerbated by the scrapping of the Water Charges Equalization Act, which redressed some of the difference to the extent of £3m a year.

A resident of Blaenau Ffestiniog, with an annual average rainfall of 97in pays 30p in the pound, compared with 14p in the pound paid by a citizen of Birmingha,, with 26in a year.

The Welsh Water Authority has aked the Severn-Trent authority to pay £4.5m, three tomes the present charge, for the water it takes from Welsh reservoirs, but that has been rejected. Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, are now involved in the dispute.

Those proposals, however, fall far short of Plaid aspirations. The party wants England to pay 20p for every thousand gallons it takes. That eould raise £18m and could mean extremely cheap or even free water for the Welsh.

Mr Dafydd Williams, secretary of Plaid Cymru, said yesterday: "It is scandalous that people in Wales pay more for water than is charged in Birmingham. The situation also contributes to our unemployment, as the charges discourage potential investors from moving in."

Mr Elfed Roberts, party organizer for Merioneth, is already refusing to pay his water charges and said he was prepared to go to prison. "Ther final demand was sent to me in Ewnglish, so I am ignoring it, but when I receive a deand in Welsh I shall explain that I am taking a stan on a matter of principle". he said.

Peter Trievnor



That floating feeling: Michael Crawford at the Palladium yesterday

The tightrope to success

The musical, *Barnum*, starring Michael Crawford as the American showman, Phineas T. Barnum, is to run until February, 1983, making it the longest running show at the London Palladium in the theatre's 72-year history (Christopher Warman writes).

Barnum has broken all records at the Palladium with its circus razzamataz since its opening last June. Yul Brynner in *The King and I* held the previous record, with a 13-month run.

Michael Crawford, who trained for many months for the part and is insured for £3m, walks the high wire, works on the trampoline and trapeze, juggles, tumbles, clowns, sings and dances in what he describes understandably as the most demanding part he has ever played.

In some 270 performances he has fallen off the high wire only once, but he has had cuts on his feet, blisters, bruises and torn muscles, and remains a stone below his normal weight. "But I love every minute of it", he said yesterday at a reception to announce the record-breaking run. "I look forward ot it every night".

The management nevertheless realizes that the performers, some 50 in all including the band, which marches on to the stage, need a rest. So the show, which has so far taken about £2.5m at the box office, is to close for a month in June so that the entire cast can take a holiday.

Anger at TV royalties demand

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent televison companies responded angrily yesterday to a call from the Performing Right Society for more royalties for the use of its members' music.

Mr Michael Freegard, the society's chief executive, said the licence should be based on 1.5 per cent of net advertising revenue. Before the last agreement expired im March, 1980, the companies had been paying a lump sum equivalent to just over 0.5 per cent of their advertising revenue.

A spokesman for the Independent Companies' Association said the matter was still before the Performing Right Tribunal and therefore sub judice.

"I do not know what the PRS thinks it is up to", he said. "The society lodged a licence scheme with the tribunal in September, 1980, which provided for a payment of 1.5 per cent of revenue with certain discounts in the early years.

"The companies made application to the tribunal on the basis that the terms were unreasonable and asked them to settle reasonable terms. Since then the PRS has questioned the jurisdiction of the tribunal to hear the application on the grounds that the companies are not broadcasters.

"An interim hearing took place last month and the result is expected within a week."

Independent television and local radio together paid the society £5.8m in royalties in 1980. The BBC paid just over £10m.

A tribunal spokesman said the society could challenge in the High Court its ruling on the question of jurisdiction if the tribunal decided it was, in fact, competent to decide on the terms of the licence.

If it decided it had no jurisdiction, the Independent Broadcasting Authority would inevitably be drawn in.

Mr Freegard said he would also be seeking increases in the tariffs for cinemas, pop concerts, discotheques and independent local radio.

□ Channel Four has commissioned the International Broadcasting Trust to make 22 television programmes next year in a £500,000 agreement announced yesterday. The trust, formerly the Fourth Channel Development Education Group, says the programmes will look at world development and interdependence.

Its members are a consortium of some 70 voluntary organizations

□ Central Independent Television, the commercial company for the Midlands, last night broadcast an apology to Sir Anthony Part, a former Permanent Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, over the handling of his contribution to a programme produced by the company's predecessors, ATV.

The programme was broadcast last August in the series, *Rule Britannia*, and took the form of a personal view by the presenter, James Bellini.

The apology, the first of its kind by an independant television company, acknowledged that Sir Anthony's contribution was confined to a brief comment about the state of British industry; none of his references to the Civil Service was included.

Shetland poll backs 19-hr ferry

From Jonathan Wills
Lerwick

A plan to extend a subsidized free ferry service run by the Shetland Islands' council has gained overwhelming support in a local referendum. In a 73 per cent poll the 2,500 electors of Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsay and Bressay voted by two-to-one in favour of running the ferries for 19 hours a day.

Mre than half of those who returned their questionnaires supported the scheme.

Mr James Irvine, transport chairman, said in Lerwick yesterday that the council could find the £326,000 a year needed for the extra ferry service without cuts elsewhere, but it might be necessary to reintroduce passenger fares on the ferries, which have been free for the past three years.

Subsidizing the ferries out of the rates is costing £1.2m a year, and the islands' council is expected to decide next month whether to go ahead with the extended service.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Man caught in clash of horsepower

Brian Calam's horse-drawn trips around York landed him in trouble with a Victorian law. As he explained the historic architecture to sightseers in the carriage his horse trotted into an oncoming car.

York magistrates were told yesterday that Calam, aged 36, had overtaken a car parked in Goodrangate and into a Ford Fiesta coming the other way.

Mr Michael Taylor, for the defence, said: "The two were both going for the same space at the time. You would have thought that most motorists would have given way to a horse and cart, but not this one."

Calam, of Huntington Road, York, admitted driving a horse-drawn carriage so as to damage a motor car and was fined £10.

Dearer power in South-east

The South Eastern Electricity Board proposes to increase charges by up to 9½ per cent from April 1, according to the electricity consultative council.

They claim they have been told the increase will put 33p on the weekly bills of the average consumer using 900 units of electicity a quarter.

A spokesman for the watchdog group described the increases as "fairly moderate on balance". It was not something they favoured, but below the current inflation rate.

Cartoonist is fined £700

Frank Dickens, the Fleet Street, cartoonist, aged 49, of the Barbican, was fined £700 at Horseferry Road magistrates' court yesterday, and banned for four years for driving with excess alcohol in his blood. The court was told he had been drinking heavily for five days after being served with divorce papers. He pleaded guilty.

Cannabis haul

Cannabis valued at £750,000 has been seized by police and customs officials at Avonmouth docks, Bristol. The haul was found in a car on board a ship which was believed to be on its way to Denmark. Several people were arrested aboard.

Dodgem buses

Vandals badly demaged eight buses and lorries when they used them as dodgems at the Wallace School of Driving, in Nottingham, yesterday.

New airport 'a boost to population'

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

An enlarged Stansted airport would attract an extra population of up to 300,000, equivalent to a city the size of Nottingham, a leading planning consultant estimated last night.

That population, however, is unlikely to be housed in a new "jet city" sprawling ovwer 26 square miles of Essex countryside, Mr Ian Fulton told the Regional Studies Association in London. Enlightened planning could ensure that population growth took place in existing towns and cities within reach of Stansted, revitalizing them.

The main ones would be the London districts of Camden, Islington, Lambeth and Docklands, and the townships of Bedford, Corby, Luton, Milton Keynes, Northampton, and Peterborough.

"If Stansted was developed fully as London's third airport it would be handling substantially more traffic than Heathrow, 50 million passengers a year, against 38 million by the turn of the century, and would have become Britain's largest employment generator bar none", Mr Fulton said.

With the decline of its main seaports Britain had already become an air-trading nation, dependent on an efficient airport system at London for its economic survival. Heathrow, handling 14 per cent of Britain's overseas trade as well as 28 million passengers a year, was the 1980s equivalent of the Port of London in the 1880s.

London was a natural focal point for world air routes but to capitalize on future growth airport capacity had to be provided in the right place, Mr Fulton said. Alternatives to Stansted put forward did not fulfil that requirement. Severnside and Maplin were both too far from London, which would continue to be the main traffic generator for international traffic, despite a decline in its domestic population.

For that reason the development of regional airports was not a viable alternative. A fifth terminal at Heathrow was a minimal solution which would not eliminate the need for Stansted eventually, resulting in a higher ultimate cost.

Girl fell to death after gang rape

Miss Cathy Lynch, aged 21, who was haunted by the memory of a gang rape, plunged th her death from a block of high-rise flats last October, two years after her ordeal, an inquest in Liverpool was told yesterday.

Miss Lynch was forced to have sexual intercourse with four intruders who burst into her boy friend's flat. Mr Paul Jamieson, his twin brother and another friend were held *in an adjoining room* while the men raped her one by one, the court heard.

But Miss Lynch hid the secret torment from her parents for two years because she was ashamed to tell them.

Finally she was seen walking from her home with a "vacant look in her eyes" and 15 minutes later police found her badly unjured body at the foot of a 14-storey tower block half a mile away.

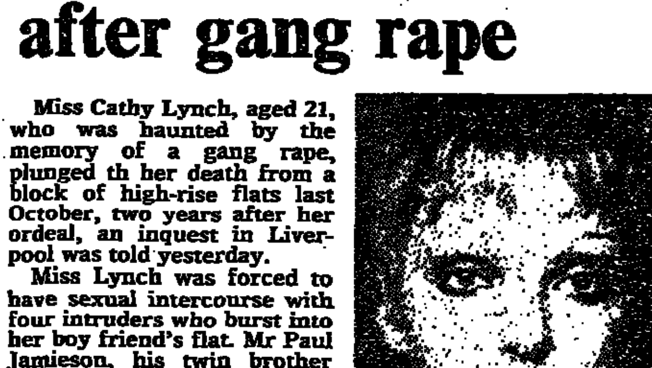
It was only when police searched Miss Lynch's bedroom at her parents' home in Avondale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, that they discovered her secret.

They found a letter addressed to Mr Paul Jamieson's twin brother, Mr Mark Jamieson, aged 22, which read: "Why you have not the courage to look me in the eye, I don't know. After all, you have been looking me in the eye for two years, since the time you sat with Chris and Paul in an adjoining room and allowed me to be raped."

Miss Lynch's father, Mr Joseph Lynch, aged 50, a boilerman, told the inquest: "Until that letter was opened we had no idea she had been raped. If only we knew what was inside we might have been able to help."

Miss Lynch, was in bed with Mr Paul Jamieson in a first-floor flat at Princess Road, Liverpool, the inquest was told. His twin brother arrived home from a club at 2.45 am with a friend, Mr Christopher Forest, and then four men in their late 30s broke into the flat.

Det Sergeant Peter Royle, who was involved in the hunt for the four rapists, said the intruders claimed they were searching for a man called Eddie after a drugs deal which had gone wrong. "They searched the flat and in doing so went into the room where Cathy and Paul were in bed", he said.



Miss Lynch: Hid her torment for two years

"They pulled back the bedclothes. At this time neither of the couple were wearing any clothes. The four men then left the flat."

They then returned and took it in turns to have sexual intercourse with Miss Lynch against her will, Sergeant Royle said.

Sergeant David Lancaster-Smith said Miss Lynch had been treated by a psychiatrist, She was a possible schizophrenic and drug abuser and was a suicide risk.

Mr Roy Barter, the Merseyside Coroner, who recorded an open verdict, said there was inconclusive evidence to decide whether she fell accidentally or jumped.

□ Detective Constable George Hall, aged 37, accused of rape, who was found dead just before a gas blast wrecked his home, was depressed about the forthcoming case but did not seek help, his commanding officer, Chief Superintendent James Carlin, head of Doncaster police division, said yesterday. Recent publicity about rape had not helped .

Mr Hall, of Queen's Crescent, Bawtry, near Doncasteer, was due to appear in court on February 2 accused of rape and assault. He had been suspended from duty. An inquest will open today.

□ Police hunting a rapist who attacked a girl aged 17 who accepted a lift were trying yesterday to trace more than 100 partygoers.

But police said they were having difficulties because some of the people at the party, at Barton Mills, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, were unidentified gatecrashers.

Two admit trade in unfit meat

Meat from a knacker's yard, unfit for human consumption, found its way into shoppers' baskets and eventually on to dinner tables, Leicester magistrates were told yesterday.

The health risks involved in eating the meat, some of which bore false stamps of approval, must have been considerable, it was stated.

Health officials found lamb carcasses beside excreta-contaminated horse tails in a freezer at a Bedfordshire butcher's shop. The owner later claimed the tails were for a friend who made rocking horses.

Francis Fensome, aged 58, of Spinney Crescent, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and Peter Fletcher, aged 41, of Stuart Street, Dunstable, were remanded on bail for four weeks for reports after admitting handling meat unfit for, but intended for, human consumption.

The men, who had a butcher's shop in Bedford Road, Houghton Regis, also admitted failing to take adequate steps to protect meat from the risk of contamination and other cleanliness and hygiene offences.

Mr Hugh Mayor, prosecuting for South Bedfordshire and district councils, said meat sold for human consumption must come from a licensed slaughterhouse and be inspected and stamped by a council official.

Meat from knacker's yards where tuberculosis and anthrax were often found, must be sterilized and never sold for human consumption.

The court was told that Fletcher began buying meat from a knacker's yard at Wigston, near Leicester, in August, 1979, when he was in partnership with Fensome, trading as Spinney Butchers at Houghton Regis.

In February, 1980, Fletcher began to supply meat to a wholesale butcher in London Road, Aspley, Bedfordshire. Eventually, environmental health officers became suspicious and watched the yard at Wigston. Fletcher's van was seen outside and later followed to Dunstable, where meat was seen being carried into his shop.

Some of that meat was taken later to the wholesale butchers at Aspley. A magistrate was called and the meat ordered to be condemned.

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PARLIAMENT January 25 1982

Good news for once from British industry

COMMONS

British industry was beginning to get into better shape to beat the competition, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said, when asked if the Government's industrial strategy was on target, in view of the most recent figures for labour productivity in manufacturing industry.

Mr Jenkin said the latest figures suggested that productivity in manufacturing industry was 9 to *10 per cent higher in the third* quarter of 1981 than at the end of 1980. Partly because of this remarkable achievement, unit labour cost rises in the United Kingdom were among the lowest of our competitors.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C): Output per head in manufacturing rose by less than 1 per cent in the second quarter of 1979, when the Government came into office, and the third quarter of last year, the latest for which figures are available. Looking at it over am longer period, is this really a satisfactory situation?

Mr Jenkin: I am not sure that I recognize his figures Those for manufacturing industry that we have show that output per head rose some 10 per cent and output per man-hour by 7½ per cent over the year.

Unit labour costs over the last 12 months have risen in this country more slowly than in all our main industrial competitors. I regard this as good news. We have begun to recover some of the lost competitiveness of earlier years.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP): *The question* suggested that the Government has an industrial strategy. I wonder if he can tell us what that is?

Mr Jenkin: I will send him copies of some of my recent speeches. (Laughter)

Mr Robert Adley: (Christchurch and Lymington, C): In the absence of any helpful and sensible contribution *from* the other side of the House, would he accept congratulations, not *just to the Government but* to management and workforce, for what appears to be good news for the country, which is going in the right direction for once.

Mr Jenkin: I am glad to give *credit primarily* where it belongs — to the managers and those who work in industry, for having made what by any standards is a remarkable improvement in productivity at a time of considerable industrial difficulty.

Mr Derek Foster (*Bishop Auckland*, Lab): Was it the target that manufacturing industry should lose 800,000 people in 18 months? Was it also the target that it should lose 20 per cent of its output in the greatest slump in the last 50 years?

It is small wonder that with so many firms gone out of business, those that remain must be more efficient and that inevitably increases average productivity.

Mr Jenkins: He is right in the last part of his question. We have had a great deal of concealed unemployment through overmanning, inefficient work practices and *restrictive* practices, so that British industry is not competitive in many sectors.

What has happened is that under the pressure of the recession, firms up and down the country, right across industry, have had to become *more* efficient if they were to survive.

Industries that get too much subsidy

The proportion of the total amount of public subsidy for industry going to finance the *British Steel Corporation*, British Leyland and British Shipbuilders was excessive and must be reduced, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said during other exchanges.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) had asked Mr Jenkin for his latest estimate of the total amount of public subsidy to be paid to industry this financial year and how much of this was to be made available to the BSC, BL and British Shipbuilders.

Mr Jenkin: Total support for British industry in the current year is estimated to be around £3,000m. This includes the whole of regional assistance to industry, support for small firms, science and technology and many other heads.

A little over half of the total sum will go to finance the three industries mentioned. I regard this proportion as excessive and *it must* be reduced as soon as practicable.

Mr Chapman: I understand that BSC, BL and BS have shed substantial amounts of labour in recent years. Could I have his assurance that in future years the amount of total public subsidy to these three nationalized industries will be dramatically reduced and that any subsidy that may be likely in future will go to investing in sound capital projects and not the provision of uneconomic labour?

Mr Jenkin: A great deal of the money that has been spent has gone into sound capital projects: in the case of BL, some nine *major capital projects financed* over the past five years, with a total investment value getting on for £1,000m. In the case of steel, there has been some valuable investment as part of the restructuring

I hope that over the next two or three years we shall see a substantial reduction in the burden which these firms rep*resent for the British taxpayer*, so that perhaps we can do a bit more in the area of new, modern industry where *some* major industrial companies give support.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): The steel, *motor car* and shipbuilding industries are vital if Britain is to have any future as an industrial nation. They have all been run down. If this new capital is to be realized and a return made upon it the Govern*ment could consider* import controls to make sure of this.

Mr Jenkin: It would be of no help to the increasing competitiveness of British industry if we were to embark upon a wide-ranging programme of import controls, as advocated by *the official* Opposition on the essentialness of industries, there is no point in maintaining in perpetuity industries in whatever part which cannot in the end pay their way.

The Government's and the boards' intention is that we should make these viable industries which can contribute to, rather than be a drain upon, the British economy.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition *spokesman* on industry (Salford, West, Lab): This investment in the public *sector* has a direct effect on the private sector and creates many thousands of jobs, as we *saw* recently in the motor industry.

Mr Jenkin: Of course it does. At the same time, with a large part of the support in the past and still currently simply going to meeting losses, that is a point to which Conservative MPs are entitled to draw attention and say *they hope to see an end to it.*



Jenkin: Better shape.

Orme: BL serious.

Mr Jenkin: I am not sure I go the whole way with him. I agree that there is a great future for the parts of the steel industry that can add value to basic steel making and get high quality, high cost products, where they can secure viable markets.

Progress has been made by British Steel in improving productivity at its plants and increasing their efficiency, and with the help of price increases I have announced there will be a long-term future for the British Steel Corporation as a productive, viable steel firm. Of course, there is no reason why this should be a public sector company.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): It is worrying that the United States is considering restricting imports from Europe. Can he do everything possible with his colleagues in government and in Europe to make certain this does not happen?

Mr Jenkin: He raises an important and disturbing issue. I attended a meeting of Community *industry ministers in Brussels on* January 13. We agreed unanimously that it was the United States recession rather than prices of European exports which lay at the root of the American steel-making problems. We agreed to work together to moint a robust defencce against these actions.

BSC costs £2m a day in public funds

EEC industry ministers had agreed to work together to mount a robust defence against *possible restrictions* by the United States on European steel exports Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said during a question on the daily costs to public funds of the operations of the British Steel Corporation.

During the current financial year (he said) the total external cash requirements for BSC are estimated to average £2m a day.

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C): *The future of the steel* industry in this country and in Europe is likely to lie largely in the high-grade steels and when we can staunch the flow of national wealth revealed in these figures, the sooner we are likely to have an economy able to create long-term, viable jobs.

Minister will not intervene in BL dispute

Question marks could be hanging over British Leyland unless good sense returned, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said during exchanges on the dispute in BL's bus and truck division.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab) said that a serious situation had developed in the bus and truck division of Leyland at Bathgate and at Chorley in Lancashire. Would Mr Jenkin intervene and find out what was the basis of the problem?

Immediate steps should be taken (he said). Thousands of workers are involved. Those of us who have tried to discuss this with management and the work people feel that some action should be taken directly by the Government.

Mr Jenkin: I disagree. This is an unofficial strike by people who *are protesting against the rationalization* of production in the Leyland group.

I agree that unless good sense returns pretty quickly once again we are going to have to have question markets hanging over *this whole part of British* Leyland. The great majority of men are well aware of that.

Mr Orme: The workers involved are involved are highly responsible and have cooperated over *recent years in improving* productivity and output. I ask him in the interests of that industry to intervene.

Mr Jenkin: The day-to-day conduct of industrial relations has to be a matter for the management of BL. That was made abundantly clear by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, when Sir Michael Edwardes was appointed, and it has been made clear by every minister since.

I can think of nothing that would be more damaging to the authority of the management of BL if I were to start to take matters out of their hands.

Information reaching me sug*gests that a large number* of the workforce at Bathgate and Leyland are aware of the reality of their position and they have inundated the offices of the company for voluntary redundancy terms. They know perfectly well that this rationalization is going ahead.

Prosecution policy of DPP

LEGAL

The Director of Public Prosecutions was usually criticized for not prosecuting in enough cases, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General said when a Conservative MP stressed the importance of *public confidence* following recent cases and spoke of the danger of prosecuting whenever there was doubt.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C), during questions on prosecution policy, had said: It is of the utmost importance *that* the DPP should enjoy full public confidence. Is there not a danger that after recent cases the temptation by the DPP and his officials, when in doubt, may be to prosecute? If such a maxim or rule of *thumb approach* were adopted it would be regrettable.

Will Sir Michael Havers assure us that the DPP will continue to base his policy on a careful analysis of the evidence and a balanced assesssment of where the public interest lies?

Sir Michael Havers: I am sure the DPP always applies those principles. In fact, the criticism usually levelled about him is that he does not prosecute in enough cases.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab): *When he considers* the report of the recent Royal Commission on criminal proceedings, will he note recent events in Scotland which illustrate that private prosecutions, having not taken place in the last 70 years, show that *judicial restrictions on* private prosecutions may well infringe upon this basic individual right.

It might be a good idea to revert to the anicient British system, still used in the United *States, allowing prosecutions* ultimately to be decided on by jury.

Sir Michael Havers: There is no judicial discretion about private prosecutions. There are certain *statutory restrictions*, usually imposed by the will of this House.

The Royal Commission recommendations are under constant consideration.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Will the Attorney General, in discussions with the DPP, bear in mind that the protection of the public from violent crime must be one of the foremost considerations in his mind if the Government is to continue to have the confidence on ordinary, law-abiding citizens?

Sir Michael Havers: I have always taken the view that violence is one of the worst crimes in the calender. Certainly, when I sat in a judicial capacity, I have always made sure, so far as I could, that the sentence reflected my views about that crime.

Mr Arthur Davidson, for the Opposition (Accrington, Lab): Has the Attorney General dis*cussed with the DPP recently* any plans for setting up a national prosecuting service?

Sir Michael Havers: My views and those of the DPP, as given to the Royal Commission, were that there should not be a national prosecuting system. But we agreed that every police force should have access to local prosecuting systems, which does not happen throughout the country now.

It was suggested also that the Home Secretary of Attorney General should have a say, a veto perhaps, in the appointment of the senior prosecuting solicitor.

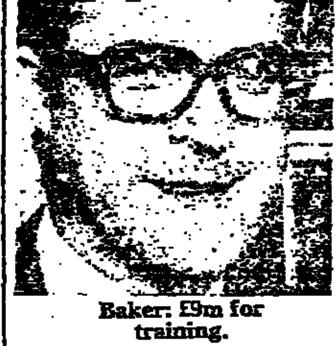
Computers in schools may expand

TECHNOLOGY

The introduction of computers into schools which should see at least one micro processor in every secondary school by the end of 1982, may be extended to primary schools, Mr Kenneth Baker, *Minister for Industry* and Information Technology, stated during questions.

He also said that £9m had been allocated for the training of teachers in the use of computers and for the provision of soft ware.

Mr Neville Trotter (Tynemouth, C) asked what progress had been made on the introduction of computers into schools.



Baker: £9m for training.

Mr Baker: My department will have received 2,300 applications to supply processors by the end of 1981 and progress has been made with the extension of the scheme to all secondary schools from January this year.

I am very satisfied with the progress of the scheme so far and we are well on the way to reaching the objective of ensuring that every *secondary* school has at least one micro by the end of 1982.

Mr Thomas Ellis (Wrexham, SDP): Is he extending the list of names of suppliers from two so that other manufacturers may be included?

Mr Baker: The scheme is being extended to all secondary schools from January this year and as regards manufacturers for this extension, the two existing ones have been selected, but I am considering the possibility of extending *the scheme to primary* schools and in that case, it will be looked at further.

Loan scheme goes like hot cakes

There would have to be a careful *look at the loan* guarantee scheme before any major changes were considered, Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said.

Mr Michael Grylls (North West *Surrey*, C) had asked if the minister would raise the upper limit on the loan guarantee scheme from £75,000 to £500,000.

Mr MacGregor said the loan guarantee scheme had been in operation just over eight months and he would be reviewing its operation to date with the banks very shortly.

Mr Grylls: Research in the United States shows it is the very small new firms that supply the *greatest number of new jobs. In* Britain it is the existing small firms that have the greatest potential for new jobs and therefore it is necessary to raise the upper limit from a modest £75,000 to £500,000 and we would get more jobs if we do that?

Mr MacGregor: We are anxious to increase the contribution of both new and existing small firms but an increase to £500,000 would change the nature of the scheme and potential cost but I will take it into account in the review

This scheme is going like hot cakes and 1,839 businesses up to the end of last month have been helped under the scheme with £63.6m. I have to take that into account also.

£250m in aid for aircraft industry

The possibility of collaboration between the British and Japanese aircraft industries was raised by Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of *State for Industry*, during questions.

Mr Lamont recalled that net public expenditure in direct support for the civil aircraft, aero-engine and equipment industry in 1981-82 was expected to be £251.8m.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C): If it is still Government policy to put in public money as it is in France, the United States, Japan and West Germany, when does he expect to make a positive and helpful statement about Government support for the A320 airbus?

Mr Lamont: We have received an approach from British Aerospace *about the availability of launch* aid. We are considering that now.

Minister rejects Labour plan for help with fuel bills

WEATHER

The Government's response to an opposition motion on higher fuel bills following the extreme weather, lay it open to the charge that it *had* not fully grasped the severity of the conditions, Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Midlothian, Lab) said in opening the debate.

The motion called on the Government to take immediate action to help those in greatest need to protect them from the consequences of extreme weather this winter by instructing the gas and electricity *industries* to cease all disconnexions for the next three months, extending Government help by paying a winter quarter's fuel bonus to those receiving rent and rate rebates and not otherwise included.

He said there had been widespread criticism of the Government during the agony which the nation had undergone. The House must be aware of the welter of controversy that surrounded the arbitary de*cisions that had been taken* by the gas and electricity boards. A wide spectrum of organisations had pointed out the limitation and ineffectiveness of the code of practices and since it was known the debate would take place he had been showered with documents and information.

The House would want to know the Government's response to the PSI review and its recommendations. As well as vetting a timetable for discussion and *implementation of its main* recommendations, the report recommended that the present code of practice should be strictly observed and that tenants should not be disconnected because of their landlords' debts.

It also recommended that *boards and regions with above*-average disconection rates should review their policies, that customers with large debts should be offered long-term payment plans, and customers who had been without a supply for a month or more should be offered a prepayment meter geared to recover their debt.

The department of Health and Social Security had asked its offices to operate new regulations which were anything but simple. To implement them satisfactorily would place an enormous responsibility on the DHSS offices.

Fuel and lighting had increased in price for domestic consumers *by 345 per cent between 1971 and* 1981. People were trapped in relation to the kind of heating system in their homes and had no choice.

There was much that the Government could do. Coal stocks were at present at the record level of 40 million tons. It would help some consumers if a concessionary coal price scheme were introduced.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State for Energy, *moved an amendment welcoming* the steps taken by the Government to protect those most at risk from severe weather, and the consideration and initiative shown by electricity boards in recently suspending disconnexions for seven days.

He said the Opposition's proposal to stop all disconnexions for three months would have enormous cost implications and could only result in increased tariffs for many people.

The proposal for a double payment in February was impractical. Even if it were desirable it would be impossible to arrange in the time scale.

He acknowledged that many people were facing problems this winter as they had fpr past *winters. It was no part* of the Government's philosophy that the old and needy should be worried or cold this winter or any other winter. It was clear well before the onset of this winter that the Government





Mellor: No illusions about hardship this winter.

accepted a clear obligation to assist the worse off with their bills: £250m had been made available in heating supplements and, even allowing for inflation, this was the largest sum ever *allocated for that purpose. It was* substantially more than was made available in the last winter when Labour had the care of energy policy.

Some people were benefiting by £4 a week every week. Two and a quarter *million people* were being assisted. The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Norman Fowler) had also made *clear* that a lump sum *payment* would be made in cases where it could be established that an exceptional payment to cover increased payment of fuel bills would be appropriate.

To spread the assistance more widely inevitably meant spreading more thinly.

Fuel prices to domestic consumers genuinely reflected the cost and other market pressures on the supply industry.

Domestic consumers this winter would receive a rebate of about 8 per cent of their average quarter bill, or about £5 a household. That was because the increase in the price of coal was less than the electricity supply industry had anticipated. That increase should suffice for 12 months. For the first time since 1973 the annual increase in the price of coal would be less than the overall increase in their retail price index.

The price of coal was of fundamental importance in determining the cost and price of electricity and one of the *principle reasons* the nation would welcome the outcome of last week's miners' ballot.

The advice from the industry and from his department to people concerned about their bills was: do not stay at home cold and save. Go and talk to the industries before the bills arrive and get advice for easy payments methods.

A lot of time, trouble and effort had gone into devising easy payment methods. The power to disconnect must be retained by the industry as the only way of protecting the interests of all consumers. It should only be a last resort after every fair and reasonable alternative solution had failed. Around 0.5 per cent of consumers were subject to disconnextion, and it would be wrong if in some of these cases people were permit*ted to* build up large bills which could only have the consequence of worsening the financial position of the industry and leading to additional costs for consumers.

The Department of Energy was *making grants available to help* voluntary organizations set up insulation projects. The Manpower Services Commission would be spending about £2,500,000 this year funding some 37 projects, employing about 400 people who would otherwise be unemployed to insulate about 30,000 homes of poor households.

Plans were developing for a further 12 schemes to be assisted, with a further 150 young people, to add a further 20,000 dwellings per annum to the figure of 30,000.

The Government had no illusions about the hardship this winter had caused to *many* and was not self-satisfied about the *steps it had taken, but it* was entitled to say that it was aware of the problems and to a considerable extent had anticipated a number of them and done a good deal to alleviate them. *More* had been done this year than in any *previous* year, however far back one looked.

He hoped in future years more could be done as resources become available, but today, in the circumstances, real progress had been made to help the poorest *with their fuel bills*.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said the amount of new money introduced by the Government to help the lowest *paid* and those on the lowest incomes with their fuel bills was small.

One of the first priorities should be to pay the £1.65 weekly on a permanent basis to all those who received supplementary benefit. Any elderly retired *couple under the age of 70 on* supplementary benefit received no assistance at all. As a priority the increase should be extended to pensioners under 70.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C) said the Government had *stated that it was committed to* retaining the real value of pensions. He wanted an assurance that the fuel cost element in family expenditure was fully reflected in the retail price index because there had been great *changes in these costs*.

Mr Geraint Howells (Cardigan, L) said they only had to look at Sweden where the death rate was virtually stable throughout the year to realize Britain fell far short of the ideal in care and *concern for those people in need*.

Their first priority should be to make sure elderly people were aware that help was available, that they need not be terrified of keeping themselves warm, and that any assistance given was their due and not charity.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C) said it was no longer adequate to take fuel bills into account in the annual review of pensions and other benefits and the Government seemed to have recognized that. But did the substantial improvement made in the various fuel schemes available go far enough?

Although the £250m a year paid out in supplementary benefits was a substantial amount, it went only to a small proportion of the population. Those just outside the margin and caught in the tax net, often thrifty and hardwork*ing, were also finding the going* hard.

But this group were becoming bitter because they felt that compared with those on supplementary benefit they were being penalized for their thrift and hard work. It would be bad for the moral fibre of the country if it appeared that saving and hard work brought no reward. There was a need for more flexibility even if it meant spreading resources thinner.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) said that the standards laid down to provide a minimum of heating for the average home meant that many people could not afford both *heating and lighting*.

Yet this country was the wealthiest in the world in energy. What sort of modern world was it that allowed people to live in such abject poverty. *It* was a condemnation of every politician who claimed to be doing something for those he represented.

Mr John Hannam (Exeter, C) said the disabled had lower than average incomes but faced higher than average heating costs. A recent study had shown that 45 per cent of disabled people on supplementary benefit regarded heating costs as a major problem.

Mr Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne, East, SDP) said that the motion was a piece of opportunism containing proposals which Labour would not implement if in office. The three-month moratorium on disconnexions was a gimmic unworthy of the official Opposition. He would find it hard to pursuade SDP members that either the motion or the amendment deserved support.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social security, (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) said the Government had decided to make an announcement of what was already available within the social security system to help with fuel bills in such a way that the gullible media, which did not ask too many pertinent questions, would present it as Government action to meet what the country was facing because of the extreme weather conditions.

What the Opposition was asking for was a return to what it left in Government. Labour had no reason to be ashamed of what it had done in office. The test of progress in society was the impact on the individual and this was going to be a pretty rum winter when the fuel bills started rolling in.

Mrs *Lynda* Chalker, Under Secretary of state for health and social security, said the Government accepted fully there was a major problem for people on low incomes

The Government's aim was to provide help for *those who were* facing the most severe difficulties. It was right to concentrate aid in this area and that heating additions should be payable automatically to those receiving supplementary benefit who were disabled, elderly or with young children.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 277 votes to 202 — Government majority, 75, and the Government amendment carried by 271 votes to 201 — Government majority, 70.

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BL Fighting back

Tribunals given power to discharge mental patients

HOUSE OF LORDS

New powers to remove the sole right of the Home Secretary over the detention of the mentally-ill in favour of Mental Health Review Tribunals, following a recent decision by the European Court of Human Rights, were announced by Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, during the committee stages of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill.

The House of Lords approved a Government amendment to the Bill to comply with the ruling of *the European Court. The amend*ment gives to the tribunals the right to discharge restricted patients (those forcibly detained for mental disorders by the courts), a power previously held only by the Home Secretary.

Lord Belstead also announced that each tribunal would have as its president a lawyer with substantial judicial experience in the criminal courts — usually a circuit court judge. The Lord Chancellor would be appointing to the legal panels of the tribunals a number of circuit judges, and in the three regions where special hospitals were found, this could necessitate two or three additional appointments to the circuit bench.

He said the amendment sprang from the European Court case of "X" versus the United Kingdom, concerning a conditionally discharged patient from Broadmoor who was recalled to hospital following reports of a deterioration in mental condition. Having failed to secure his release from hospital by applying for habeas corpus, the patient instituted proceedings at Strasbourg.

The European Court concluded that his recall to hospital as a person of unsound mind was lawful under the European Convention, but the court upheld his claim that he was entitled to judicial review of the grounds for dentention under an article providing that everyone deprived of his liberty should be entitled to take proceedings on the lawfulness of his dentention and speedily released by court if the dentention was not lawful.

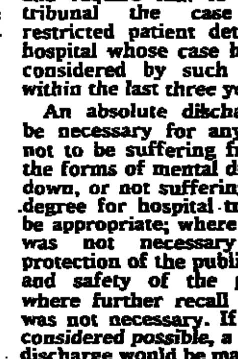
The European Court found that English law did not provide for the applicant to take such proceedings. In the court's view, the continued lawfulness of the dentention of anyone held on the ground of mental disorder must depend on the continuation of a degree of mental disorder justifying that detention.

Since the incidence of mental disorder might change over a period of time, there must be provision for a periodic judicial review of the issue of detainability by a court capable of ordering discharge if the disorder no longer persisted.

The Mental Health Review Tribunals, which had only had advisory powers, did not meet the terms of the convention. The *United Kingdom which* had ratified the convention of human rights, was bound to bring its law into conformity with the requirements of the convention as interpreted by the court.

Under this and other Govern*ment amendments to the Bill*, the Home Secretary would keep his present powers to discharge restricted patients or remove restrictions or recall to hospital if such proved necessary. The new provision, necessitated by the European court decision, would give discharge powers, and the power to remove restrictions, to Mental Health Review Tribunals. In future the tribunals would be able to discharge from hospital restricted patients, as they were at present able to do for other categories of detainees.

The tribunals were the most appropriate body to deal with these cases, and more suitable than the Crown Court, not only *because of the pressures of time* on the Crown Courts, but because of the flexibility and informality of the proceedings before the tribunals, which were often held in hospitals, which made them particularly suited to the case of the *mentally* disordered, who might be disturbed or intimidated by the formality of a court hearing. The tribunals had developed considerable expertise in this area.



Belstead: Judges to be tribunal chairmen.

The Government considered *the power to release* restricted patients who might have been convicted of very serious crimes carried with it a formidable responsibility. It was therefore essential that the exercise of this power, which had previously rested only with the Home Secretary, must have the confidence of the public and the members of the judiciary who, in Crown Courts, must decide on restrict on orders.

The Government concluded that *in the chair as president* of each tribunal must be a lawyer with substantial judicial experience in the criminal courts.

The Lord Chancellor would be appointed to the legal panels of these tribunals a number of circuit judges. In the three regions where the special hospitals were to be found, this might necessitate two or three additions to the circuit bench. The Lord Chancellor envisaged that judges on the panel would splend up t half their time on tribunal *proceedings and would spend the* rest on their normal judicial work.

Because of the need for flexibility in the tribunals, the Government did not intend there to be an exclusive requirement *for circuit judges in these cases.* It would be possible for other lawyers to appear, if their experience and standing was judged by the Lord Chancellor to be adequate, such as recorders and Queen's Counsel. No statua*tory limitation was necessary.*

The president of the legal panel would always be legally qualified, usually a circuit judge, assisted, as at present, by medical and lay members. There would continue to be no limitation on *the numbers on tribunal panels*, which would enable them to use a wide variety of lay, medical and legal experience.

The second Government amendment would permit restricted patients to apply directly to the tribunal and increased the frequency with which the tribunal could consider their cases. He or she could apply in the period between the expiration of six months and the expiration of 12 months beginning with the date of the relevant hospital order of transfer direction, and in any subsequent period of 12 months.

An additional safeguard would enable the Secretary of State at *any time to refer the case of* a restricted patient to a tribunal, and require him to refer to a tribunal the case of any restricted patient detained in a hospital whose case had not bee considered by such a tribunal within the last three years.

An absolute discharge would be necessary for anyone found not to be suffering from any of the forms of mental disorder laid down, or not suffering in such a degree for hospital treatment to be appropriate; where restriction was not necessary for the protection of the public or health and safety of the patient; or where further recall to hospital was not necessary. If recall was *considered possible*, a conditional discharge would be made.

These provisions affected not only those subject to hospital restriction orders, but also those who transferred to hospital and were treated as restricted patients. Tribunals would not be able automatically to release transferred patients simply because their mental health no longer satisfied the criteria. A prisoner would have to return to complete his or her sentence if discharged from hospital.

Conditionally discharged patients would have the right to periodic review by the tribunal, and recalled patients would have the right to be referred to a tribunal by the Secretary of State within a month of return to hospital.

Lord Wallace of Coslany, for the Opposition, (Lab) welcomed the changes, and Lord Renton (C) said they were a great improvement on present measures.

The Government amendments were agreed to.

An Opposition amendment which proposed that an applicant appearing before a Mental Health Review Tribunal should be entitled to be represented by counsel or a solicitor paid for by *legal aid was rejected by 82 votes* to 77 — Government majority five.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister. New Towns Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee.

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Pay warning for 'ineffective' Telecom staff

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Telecom has disclosed that its field engineers average only three visits a day, less than half the figure achieved in the United States and up to half their time is spent "ineffectively".

Pay rises for 250,000 employees will be "extremely difficult to justify" this year, the state enterprise says.

In a "state of the business" message to management and some union officials, Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, paints a picture of serious overmanning, inflexible work practices, luxurious office accommodation and staff being paid more than their work deserves.

But he admits: "Management must bear the main responsibility for most of what is wrong — and for putting it right, with the help of unions and staff". Otherwise British Telecom would be in a weak position to face competition, he insists.

Revealing that BT's running costs rose at double last year's rate of inflation, Sir George points out that staff levels and wages grew by 18 per cent in 1979-80 and by 31 per cent in 1980-81 "far outstripping growth", which is expected to decline from 4.6 per cent last year to 3.5 per cent in 1981-82.

In a catalogue of labour inefficiency, the chairman complains of:

Out-of-date methods of work: "over 40 per cent of field subervisors' time is spent on paperwork."

Inter-union arguments on operating computer terminals in mixed clerical/engineering areas.

Time-wasting in putting in telephones. "For every two hours spent on installation in the field, one hour is spent in control, line plant allocations and replacements."

"The number of survey officers has remained unchanged for 20 years, although the need for them has reduced. In the United States, AT & T installation and maintenance staff average seven visits a day, compared with our average of three."

Ineffective time still represents 40 per cent of the cost of external works.

Excessive manning levels in telephone exchange maintenance that could be cut by better work organization.

"Grade drift" — people being paid a grade or so higher than there work deserves. More than 70 per cent of maintenance men in conventional Strowger exchanges are graded as telecommunications officers, the top of the manual scale, when "the figure should be nearer 50 per cent."

Those problems, Sir George goes on, are compounded by demarcation difficulties, inflexible work practices, rigidity on manning levels and slowness to accept change.

"It all amounts to a situation in which it should be extremely difficult to justify increasing pay next year.

"Not that I am attacking high wages as such. But they must be justified by high output, and we will have to place greater emphasis on payment for ability and performance, rather than parity or preservation of differentials".

He also discloses that there are "many other ways" in which the business overspends. For example, telephone headquarters staff had grown by more than 10 per cent, to more than 25,000, since 1978. There were some 8,000 regional headquarters staff, "to say nothing of area HQs".

Furthermore, they enjoyed "over-generous accommodation, compared with commercial firms, particularly with so many HQ staff in London". Staff also enforced uneconomic substitution rules, regardless of availability of competent junior staff on the spot, and there were "slow and expensive promotion and appointments procedures, with seniority often more influential than merit".

Sir George has told the management to put their house in order, and gives a warning: "I cannot guarantee that there will never be redundancies. This will depend on the success of the business and how effective we are in making the necessary changes"

Left-winger to carry on Scargill tradition

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Yorkshire miners have voted overwhelmingly for a left-wing area president to succeed Mr Arthur Scargill when he takes over as national president of the National Union of Mineworkers in April.

Mr Jack Taylor, vice-president of Yorkshire NUM, collected 28,148 votes in a 66 per cent poll, some 19,000 more than his nearest rival, Mr John Walsh, the union's moderate North Yorkshire area agent, who had 9,1254. Mr John Stones, polled 3,962 votes and Mr Albert Barlow 1,752.

Mr Taylor made clear that he would continue the policies advocated by Mr Scargill, who expressed delight and observed that Mr Taylor was not only a close friend but also "a man who shares my views of what this union is all about."

He said: "I am sure the combination of a national president and the president of the Yorkshire miners working together will be infinitely better than a president of the Yorkshire miners fighting on behalf of the union and a national president sabotaging the union," a reference to the intervention of Mr Joseph Gormley, retiring president, in the recent wages ballot.

Mr Taylor, who is 52, has been a mineworker since he was 14 and held all the principal offices at Manvers main colliery branch, South Yorkshire, before becoming area vice-president. He likes golf and serious music and supports Sheffield United, but does not shout about it.

Mr Taylor said he would continue increasing the union's paricipation in politicl matters. "If we need to be political to defend our members' living standards, then we will be political.".

Mr Taylor proposes to continue the Yorkshire area policy of holding miners' caucus meetings to attract union members to the right place at the right time for subsequent Labour Party meetings. He also made clear that MPs sponsored by the union would be expected to reflect the Yorkshire area's attitude in the policies.

"The polices of this union are made by the members and I shall carry out the progressive policies we have carried out over the last three years", he said.

He would work with Mr Scargill and other area officials to bring the NUM under one umbrella. Of Mr Scargill he said: "We genuinely believe in the same ends. As to achieving those ends, my methods might be different but I think we will sort it out one way or another".

Mr Walsh said yesterday that he felt that some objection to the ballot procedure was due on behalf of members, although he always accepted ballot results. He said members were asked to vote for officials when they knew nothing about their policies. He felt the union should have organized meetings to allow all the candidates to explain where they stood on various issues.

He said that Mr Taylor had a head start because he had appeared with Mr Scargill on platforms speaking in the wages debate and had received much exposure in the *Yorkshire Miner* newspaper. "I consider it was unfair on the membership, not on the candidates", Mr Walsh said.

Mr Taylor's reaction was that the option of speaking at various meetings was open to Mr Walsh and any other candidate. Mr Scargill denied any suggestion that the election had not been fair. It had been conducted on the same lines as every other election

"It has not been a closed election. It has been a perfectly proper election. If any candidate is invited to speak by any organization, he is entitled to attend. What is not allowed is written propaganda."



Handing over: Mr Arthur Scargill (right) with Jack Taylor, his successor as Yorkshire's NUM president

Crack shot admits poaching charge

From a Correspondent King's Lynn

One of Britain's top marksmen admitted poaching when he appeared at King's Lynn yesterday.

Christopher Jary aged 18, of Tennyson Avenue, Kings Lynn, one of this country's brightest prospects in the next Olympics, was fined £75. His solicitor asked the magistrates to allow him to keep the gun and his shotgun certificate so that he could continue his intensive training for the 1984 Olympics. Sergeant Ivan Jordan for the prosecution said Jary was stopped by police after he had been seen speeding. An officer saw him throw something heavy over a hedge and when he investigated he found a Browning 12 bore shotgun, worth £600. In the back of the car he saw six cock pheasants and numerous 12-bore cartridges.

Mr Ben Pearson, for the defence, said Jary had been talking about the new shooting season and he got over-enthusiastic. He went out in broad daylight

Mr Pearson added that Jary had to practice every day and if his shotgun certificate was lost it would jeopardise his place in the squad "His future is in your hands", he told the magistrates, who ordered the pheasants and cartridges to be forfeited. They decided that the gun would not be confiscated.

Protest on smoking publicity

By Annabel Ferriman Health Service Correspondent

Westminster City Council has started allowing cigarette manufacturers to advertise their products on parking meters. For this facility the council is guaranteed a minimum £10,000 a year revenue.

Its decision was condemned yesterday as disgraceful by Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and Dr Keith Taylor, director-general of the Health Education Council.

Dr Taylor said: "The fact that any official body is willing to adopt this strategy for any amount of money is outrageous when the dangers of smoking are so well-known. It will bring closer the day we make cigarette advertising illegal".

Mr Roland Moyle, Labour MP for Lewisham, East, and a former Labour health spokesman, who said he was appalled at the decision, has written to Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to complain.

He says in his letter: "I regard this practice by the Westminster City Council as deplorable on the part of anybody, but particulary appalling when undertaken by a body which has health responsibilities to the public in general".

He asks Dr Vaughan to approach the local government associations to draw up an agreement which would stop "tobacco sponsorship by local government".

Mr Moyle has also complained to the city council. Mr David Witty, the council's chief executive, has replied that the council's contractor would ensure that the advertisements conformed to the Advertising Standards Authority's code of practice.

The council said yesterday: "The advertising of cigarettes is permitted on outdoor media, and as long as it is, I do not see why we should ban it". The rates charged vary from £1.25 to £2 a week.

Hungarian hero rests in peace

From Our Correspondent Ludlow

Hungarian emigrés in Britain have won a long battle to ensure that the remains of their national hero should lie undisturbed in a Herefordshire country churchyard.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has told the Hungarian Ambassador that he will not allow the communist regime to exhume General Lazar Meszaros, who has come to symbolize Hungary's fight for freedom from oppression.

General Meszaros was defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army defeated by the invading Austrian and Russian forces in 1848-49. He fled to Britain and died at Titley, near Kington, north Herefordshire, in 1858.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris, the Conservative MP for Leominster, has disclosed that the Hungarian Government refused to accept a ruling by the Home Secretary in 1980 that General Meszaros could not be exhumed for reburial in Budapest. Two more applications have been made and Mr Temple-Morris says expatriate Hungarians feared Hungary's communist government would use "back door methods" to achieve the exhumation.

Mr Temple-Morris protested to the Home Office and the Foreign Office, and has been told by Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office, that Mr Whitelaw has given a final "no" to the Hungarian government. Lord Trefgarne said Mr Whitelaw would need "new and compelling evidence" to reopen the case.

The Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in Britain, the Mindzenty Foundation (UK) and the general's last living relative, a great niece living in New York, had all opposed exhumation.

The general's grave has become a shrine and a service is to be held on March 15 each year

Skinhead killed rival fan

A skinhead football supporter whose punch killed a young Leeds supporter was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Keith Wilks, aged 19, a warehouseman, of Manor Road, Tottenham, north London, was convicted of manslaughter of Jeremy Burton, aged 18, who died in hospital from a fractured skull and brain damage.

Judge Charles Lawson, QC, told Wilks: "You indulged yourself in the sort of despicable violence that every decent citizen condemns. Because of what you did another young life was wasted."

The judge added that he had to make clear to other football hooligans that they could expect condign punishment. He hoped the death would be on Wilks's conscience for the rest of his life.

Miss Ann Curnow, for the prosecution, said Jeremy Burton, of Brearcliffe Drive, Bradford, and other Leeds supporters were making their way to a match at White Hart Lane on February 7 last when they were ambushed by Wilks and a gang of Tottenham youths, who rushed at them from a council estate.

The youth was felled by a blow to the jaw which sent him crashing to the roadway, striking his head. He died four days later.

Wilks said he acted in self-defence when attacked by Leeds supporters.

How can you take seven jobs in 25 years and stay with the same company?

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"IBM has been in Greenock for 30 years now and I've been with them for the last 25.

I started off making sub-assemblies, working with all kinds of people. There were fishermen and shop assistants. IBM would send them on courses or give them classroom instruction at the factory until the job was mastered. Then, as the jobs changed with the technology, people were retrained to do new things.

I went on courses myself. The work at the IBM Greenock factory kept changing and so did my interests. From sub-assemblies I went into quality control. First as an inspector to look for what was wrong and then as an analyst to understand why things sometimes go wrong. Then I tried personnel, and I moved into management. That's seven jobs in all.

As a manager I know at IBM we never say, 'Well, I'm sorry, but that machine is phasing out and we need someone with better skills. So good-bye and good luck.' No, we help the person get better skills.

Part of my job is to encourage people. There are procedures to make sure that people don't get neglected or overlooked.

It's more competitive in the company now than when I started. That's because technology demands better skills than it used to. But, if a young person were to join us today, I could truthfully tell him or her that there's every chance of having as varied and interesting a career as I've had.

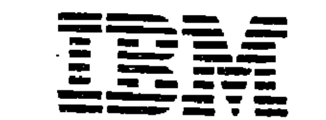
After all, who else could have offered me seven different careers – all here in the Greenock factory?"

Charlie McDermott, IBM UK

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- *Two factories in Greenock and Havant*
- *A major development laboratory near Winchester*
- *£452 million exports in 1980*
- *£132 million invested in 1980.*

For further information, please write to External Communications Department, IBM United Kingdom Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour, Portsmouth, Hants. PO6 3AU



100,000 Europeans work for IBM

NEWS IN SUMMARY

US used defoliants in Laos

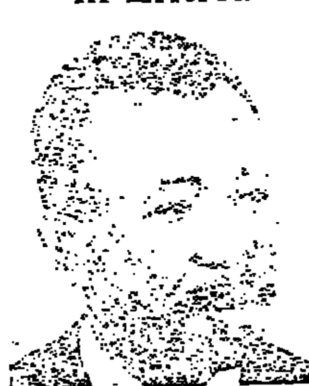
New York.—In the middle of *a campaign by the United* States to draw attention to Soviet use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos comes a disclosure that the Americans conducted secret raids into Laos to spray herbicides in the jungle and in food growing areas (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The disclosure comes in and official Air Force history which has been obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. It makes it clear that raids into Laos, and the openly undertaken spraying in Vietnam were only authorized at the highest levels.

The defoliants used on Laos are not specified in the history, but it does say that generally in South-East Asia the Air Force used combinations of phenoxy herbicides including Agent Orange. Vietnam veterans claim that Agent Orange has been reponsible for liver damage, nervous disorders, birth de*fects in their children and* cancer.

American officials, including Mr Dean Rusk, then Secretary of State, and Mr Robert MacNamara, the secretary of Defence, were allegedly part of a general-conspiracy to deceive the public.

Plea for peace in Eritrea



Nairobi. — Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, who called yesterday on the Eritrean secessionists who have been fighting for independence from Ethiopia for 20 years to "forget the past and join hands with the Ethiopian masses".

The Mengistu Government recently claimed that the guerrilla war in Eritrea was virtually over. The rebel groups deny the claim. Colonel Mengistu's call, made *during* a three-hour broadcast from Asmara, marks a significant change in the Government's approach to the secessionist war.

Dozier shown with beard

Rome.— The Red Brigades released a communique and a new photograph of General James Dozier, the kidnapped American, informed sources said.

The communique, the fifth since the kidnapping of General Dozier from his home in Verona on December 17, and the photograph showing him with a long beard, were found in Rome after a telephone call to the *Giornale d'Italia*.

An editor at the newspaper said the document neither set demands for General Dozier's release nor gave any information about his fate. It contained only ideological slogans.

Crash Boeing lost speed

Washington. — The Air Florida Boeing 737 which crashed here killing 78 people took 15 seconds longer than the normal half-minute to take off (Nicholas Hirst writes).

Investigators using information from the aircraft's "black box" flight recorder have determined that it gained the speed necessary for take-off of 144 knots but reached a maximum speed of only 147 knots and an altitude of only 337 ft.

Mr Francis McAdams, who is leading the inquiry, would not speculate on why the aircraft lost speed after leaving the runway and failed to climb normally.

Khmer Rouge reject coalition

Singapore. — The Khmer Rouge has rejected Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition of Cambodians opposed to the Vietnamese presence. Mr Ieng Sary, its Foreign Minister, has written to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) rejecting the proposals put to them two months ago.

Bani-Sadr's helpers arrested in Iran

A number of Mujahedin guerrillas have been arrested in Iran in connexion with the escape to France last July of former president Bani-Sadr. The Islamic Republic News Agency said that the guerrillas had infiltrated an air force base to help Mr Bani-Sadr *and Mr Masoud Rajavi* the Mujahedin leader to flee.

Poland: Brussels talks; Warsaw Pact exercise; resistance group

EEC seeks credit squeeze on Moscow

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Jan 25

European foreign ministers were seeking tonight an agreement on a credit squeeze on the Soviet Union to underline their protest about Moscow's involvement in establishing military rule in Poland.

During their informal meeting in Brussels, the EEC ministers discussed recommending the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to increase the export credit rate available to the Soviet Union *for* its purchases from the West. This would mean upgrading the Soviet Union from an "intermediate" to a "relatively rich country" within the organizations definitions.

It would increase the cost of Soviet loans of up to five years from 10.5 per cent to 11 per cent and for long term loans from 11 per cent to 11.25 per cent. This could put up the cost to the Soviet Union of funding the controversial gas pipeline from Siberia to West Germany by £300m a year in interest charges.

Poland was only discussed briefly during the foreign *ministers' informal meeting*, but Greece did indicate that it was not entirely happy about the sanctions idea. Greece is expected to voice its disapproval more formally during tomorrow's regular session of the Council of Ministers.

Tomorrow's meeting is also likely to approve a *Commission proposal that* £18m set aside for subsidizing food prices for Poland should instead be made available for charities bringing humanitarian aid to the Polish people. There will also be a review of work carried out by technical experts of the Commission into the effect of imposing *import* restrictions on Soviet goods.

Officials monitoring today's meeting felt that there was insufficient progress during discussions about Poland for any complete package of European sanctions to be ready in the very near future. A further discussion on the package is to be held by officials at Nato on Wednesday and it will be subject to a further review at Nato again a week later.

☐ Vienna: Ground and air forces of three Warsaw pack countries today began a five-day exercise in western Czechoslovakia (David Blow writes). The exercise, which is codenamed Druzhba 82, involves 25,000 troops from Czechoslovakia, Hunary and the Soviet Union.

The officially-stated purpose is to rehearse combined procedures for repulsing an attack *from* the *West* in winter conditions. Nato sources in Brussels said that the the manoeuvres were of no special significance.

☐ Warsaw: Fugitive Solidar*ity activists have set up an* all-Poland resistance steering committee to coordinate industrial protests (Roger Boyes writes). According to a communique that has reached Western correspondents, members of the Solid arity Natonal Commission still at large met on January 13 to discuss tactics in future underground actions.

The committee rejected government attempts to form a new, non-political trade union and said that their group would act as an interim organization until Solidarity was allowed to reemerge in its old form.

The communique gave three conditions that would have to be met before they would agree to a new union: an end to martial law, the release of all internees and a firm and enduring commitment to dialogue with Solid arity.

The communiqué was unsigned and it is not clear who took part in the meeting though it said that all members of the Solidarity National Commission at large were present. According to preliminary reports, 90 out of 107 members were rounded up in the initial police raids in Gdansk on the night martial law was declared.

Some have been arrested subsequently. The most senior member of the union *still* free is Mr Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw region, who presumably attended the meeting. The leader of the new organization was codenamed Mieszko, the first king of Poland, in the tenth century.

Although all attempts to regroup Solidarity have been underground, their statements have been surprisingly moderate. The letter from the Cracow underground Solidarity addressed to the Pope, for example, explicity renounced the use of violence.

The all-Poland communique did not do this but, its three stated conditions for the resumption of dialogue with the Government are not dissimilar to views being expressed by Polish bishops.

☐ Budapest: Hungary is apprehensive about the repercussions the Polish crisis has had on East-West relations and might have on the domestic situation (Dessa Trevisan writes).

The need for a closing of ranks within the Soviet block could make it more difficult to maintain liberal policies at home. Hungary had adopted a flexible attitude to developments in Poland before the imposition of martial law but is now in tune

☐ Berlin: East Germany today issued the Warsaw Pact's most explicit denial that the Polish Government told its allies in advance that martial law was being imposed. (Reuter reports)

An editorial in *Neues Deutschland*, the East German Communist Party newspaper, said: "The Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party did not once consult or inform the governments of their allies in this affair. Nor did they need to."



Father and child walking in Warsaw: Martial law may be lifted by the end of February, General Jaruzelski said yesterday; but he emphasized it would be extended if the authorities *faced serious opposition*

Journalist freed

Mr Greg Miskiw, the Sunday Mirror journalist who spent Christmas and New Year in a Polish jail on charges of *entering the country* illegally, is being permitted to return to London today or tomorrow after paying bail of £5,000, consular officials said *in* Warsaw. The bail was set pending the outcome of his appeal against a suspended sentence and fine.

Bonn rethinks détente policy

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 25

Policymakers in Bonn are privately beginning to rethink West Germany's detente policy after the recent strain in its relationship with the United States over Bonn's "soft" reaction to the Polish crisis.

A confidential study by the Foreign Ministry, disclosed by *Der Spiegel*, the weekly newsmagazine, recommends that West Germany exchange its détente policy for a "stabilization policy" which would reconcile its Atlantic commitments and its eastern interests.

It said that the basis for such a policy should be a new agreement in the alliance about guidelines for a combined defence and détente policy in the 1980s.

At the same time leaders of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic coalition parties are also wondering how long they can continue the line which is causing increasing friction with the United States. "We are going to have to re-define détente" a leading Social Democrat said.

Another, quoted by *Der Spiegel* said: "We should always sail in the middle of the (Nato) convoy, not bring up the rear".

It is still hoped here that an improvement in the situation in Poland might make a policy shift unnecessary. But Herr Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party chairman, is said to feel that if things go on as they are the Government's "line of prudence" cannot be pursued much longer.

While the analists in Bonn were in a realistic mood, the idealism which is tugging much of the Social Democratic Party in the other direction has surfaced again, this time in Hamburg, the home town of Herr Helmut Schmidt the Chancellor.

The Hamburg SPD congress approved a motion at the weekend calling for a nuclear-free Europe as an important step on the way to a total abolition of all nuclear weapons.

The motion was a compromise reached with the sizable left wing after the Congress responded to passionate oratory by the Chancellor and rejected a resolution demanding that the Government withdraw its support for NATO's medium-range missile policy.

Some commentators described this as a slap in the face for Herr Schmidt, others as a success.

US preparing for war, Russian general says

Moscow, Jan 25. — Soviet defence chiefs, in an unprecedented break with tradition, held a press conference today to launch their *published reply to a Penta*gon booklet on the Kremlin's military strength.

General Valentin Varennikov, First Deputy Chief of the Soviet General Staff, met Soviet and foreign reporters to introduce *Whence the threat to peace*, an 80-page booklet published by the *Soviev Defence Ministry for* distribution abroad.

The booklet, dealing with the American armed forces, is closely modelled on the United States Defence Department's booklet *Soviet military power*, published last September in Washington.

Using information supplied by what are described as "competent Soviet organs" as well as American publications and the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, it is presented as a true picure of the East-West military balance. It uses colour pictures from American Publications of United States weapons such as the Trident nuclear submarine, the B1 bomber and the cruise missile.

General Varennikov told the *press conference that the* United States had originated all modern weapons systems, forcing the Soviet Union to follow suit. "We had to react to the military threat posed by the United States and deploy the necessary weapons on our side," he said. — Reuter.

'Doctrinaire views' harm American voice in Nato

From Our Correspondent, Washington, Jan 25

Mr George Ball, former Under-Secretary of State, said today that if America was to regain its commanding voice in Nato, it must put aside the blustering doctrinaire positions in which it was now indulging.

In an article in the *Washington Post* under the heading "Why should the Europeans trust us?", Mr Ball said the main reason that West European nations were not snapping briskly to attention after the Polish crisis was that they no longer trusted America's judgment and good sense.

"They feel, with considerable justice, that America has, for more than a decade, pursued a fumbling and unpredictable course with little discernible pattern, and they are alarmed by the Reagan Administration's compulsive flow of tough talk", he said.

It was the first of two articles by Mr Ball, who was Under-Secretary of State from 1961 to 1968 under President Kennedy and President Johnson.

It comes after recent strong criticisms by American officials, Congressional leaders and columnists, including Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, of lack of West European support for sanctions by the United States against Poland and the Soviet Union over military intervention in Poland.

He said: "A Europe frightened by our bellicosity will not follow our lead and help us rebuild Western strength. It will support us only if convinced that we know where we are going and that we are not heading toward war through overcommitment to a simplistic ideology."

☐ Failure to end the policy differences between the United States and its Western allies could spell the disintegration of Nato, Dr Kissing*er, said yesterday* (Nicholas Hirst writes).

He confessed he had no easy cure for the disunity but suggested that a group of American and European "wise men" might be brought together to grapple with the problems.

It was just not possible for West Europeans and the United States to pursue independent policies on the Middle East, Central America and Africa without undercutting each other, he said.

Dr Kissinger was addressing the Committee for the Free World, a group of conservative foreign policy analysts set up eighteen months ago, which was *meeting in Washington. His* comments follow his recent controversial articles in the *New York Times* and *The Times* attacking what he believes to be the weak American stand over Poland.

"How much diversity can we stand?" he asked. There had to be limits before Nato became *no more than a* consensus of the fearful.

"If it leads to paralysis and inaction, then the Alliance will gradually disintegrate because it will not be relevant to most of the issues that arise" he said.

There was not even the beginning of a consensus on fundamental questions such as relations with the communist east.

"The long term survival of the West depends on whether we can use the few years of margin we stil have to develop a policy and strategy related to our period", he said.

☐ Dr Kissinger wil be among the speakers in a series of lectures organized by Lord Carrington to mark the bicentenary of the office of Foreign Secretary (Simon Scott Plummer writes).

Dr Kissinger will speak on British and American attitudes to postwar foreign policy at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, *Chatham House in London*, on March 11.

Rudolf Nureyev, the Russian born dancer who defected in 1961, receiving his certificate of Austrian citizenship from Herr Leopold Gratz, Mayor of Vienna, yesterday.

Crew 'lied about attack'

By Our Foreign Staff

Japanese maritime dsafety officials have accused members of the crew of a Japanese chemical tanker of lying about a recent attack on their vessel by Philippines air force fighters.

The 5,307 ton tanker, the Hegg, was strafed off Mindanso Island in the southern Philippines 10 days ago. A cook was seriously wounded.

According to the Kyodo news agency, Mr Hideo Takakuwa, the captain of the Hegg, and the 21 other crew originally told maritime safety officials that the ship had been flying the Japanese flag when it was strafed and the no warning to stop had been received.

However, after subsequent *investigation the safety* authority had concluded that both these statements were false. Its officials believed that the shipp's owner, Kitanihon Oil Kaiun Company, had persuaded the crew to lie "so that negotiations on compensation for damage caused by the strafing can be conducted to the advantage of the company", Kyodo claimed.

The news agency added that the officials plan to question Mr Chikazo Suzuki, the president of the company, who has denied that he instructed the crew to make any false statements.

UN death leap

New York. — Mr Johannes Raven, aged 57, an American staff member of the United Nations secretariat, jumped *to his death from the window* of his eighteenth-floor office.

Congress to face up to controversy

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, Jan. 25

The ninety-seventh Congress resumed today after its long Christmas recess to face a busy agenda which will again be dominated by economic issues. However, controversial social questions, such as the Voting Rights Act, school prayer and abortion, will no longer be set aside as they were during 1981 and are likely to be broached early in the session.

The Administration is confronted with the formidable task of trying to keep the budget deficit below the $100,000m (£50,000m) mark

The most important immediate issue facing Congress will be the 1983 Budget, which President Reagan is due to submit early next month. The President is understood to have decided on $31,000m *in* spending cuts for the next fiscal year, more than half of which is to come from domestic programmes.

But after initially accepting a plan to raise excise taxes last week, the President has had second thoughts about tax increases, Administration sources say.

Debate on the social issues is likely to strain Republican unity which held together remarkably well during 1981. The right-wingers are expected to try to force the party on to a more conservative track.

Other major issues will include Senate consideration of Senator Harrison *Williams*, who *is* facing expulsion because of his conviction in the Abscam scandal; revision of the Clean Air Act; the President's proposal to dismantle the Departments of Education and Energy; tightening of the Freedom of Information Act; and legislation to curb the powers of independent regulatory agencies such as the Federal Trade commission.

Mitterrand's Soviet gas deal attacked

Paris, Jan 25 — Criticism was mounting today over the big French gas contract with the Soviet Union announced yesterday, as France approached agreement with Algeria on a similar deal.

Industry sources said "the state firm Gaz de France (GDF) was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach company, clearing the way for it to double supplies to about 9 billion cubic metres a year.

Taken together, the new Algerian contract and the accord signed on Friday with *the Soviet Union for supplies* from a planned Siberian pipeline will ensure about 55 per cent of France's gas needs in the second half of this decade.

While the Algerian deal is expected to go through without controversy, the contract with Moscow has provoked condemnation from both right-wing and left-wing critics who see it conflicting with France's attitude to events in Poland.

M Jacques Chirac, reelected this weekend as leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party and effectively leader of France's opposition, said "the Socialists no longer have the right to speak to the Poles about human rights and hope".

The 25-year contract, signed in the face of calls by the United States for reduced trade with the Soviet Union, was attacked as inopportune by the CFDT trade union confederation, the Government's main union ally.

"Without any doubt, this operation weakens the impact of the policy of France and its European partners towards the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," a senior official said.

Le Monde said that the agreement, under which France will receive an additional 8 billion cubic metres of gas a year from 1984, would confirm for the Polish people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

The normally pro-socialist newspaper, *Le Matin*, pointed

President Mitterrand's government has been one of the most outspoken among the Western allies in its condemnation of martial law in Poland, and has held the Soviet Union responsible.

Political sources said that *M Mitterrand and his minis*ters has decided that France needed the Soviet gas for economic reasons and resolved to go ahead with the contract, while emphasizing that it had no bearing on France's overall position towards the Kremlin.

Critical press commentators suggested today that this was in the tradition of French governments since President de Gaulle established the country's "privileged" relationship with Moscow over 20 years ago.

The sources said that M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was expected to give a public explanation of the gas decision within the next few days. In the only public comment so far by a member of government, M Jacques Delors, the finance minister, said last night that the gas deal, which follows a similar contract between Moscow and West Germany last year, reflected France's desire to diversify its energy sources.

Total Algerian and Soviet gas imports will represent about 10 per cent of the country's energy needs in 1990, according to Gaz de France statistics. — Reuter.

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Business News, page 13

Gaullist resurgence

Emphasis on new men and ideals for France

From Charles Hargrove, Toulouse, Jan 25

Something is obviously beginning to change in the rather old Gaullist message and movement, after years of the wear and tear of power.

This change, together with the party's rediscovered unity (after the internal clashes caused by Giscardism) and the firm conviction that it is now the spearhead of the opposition, was the hallmark of the party's weekend congress in Toulouse. It showed conspicuously in the meeting's *setting*, its style and its speeches.

The old Gaullist Party is turning into a younger, close knit, dynamic party, rid to a large extent of its trailing clouds of glory and of its aging potentates, which M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, and his bright young *men now have well in hand*. M. Chirac's overwhelming, rather East European-style reelection as president at the Toulouse Congress with 99.15 per cent of the vote, shows this.

The emphasis was on new men, a new ideal and new methods, including the use of one of the foremost marketing experts in France, combined with loyalty to the fundamental principles of Gaullism. It is not surprising if the change did not entirely come off. It is a difficult one, and will take time.

But old hands from past Gaullist congresses noted that the traditional "high mass", with set speeches by party "barons" and notables, to which the rank and file merely said "Amen", was giving way, partly at least, to something in which more room was given to the younger generation of party workers.

These are men like M Jacques Toubon, the brilliant and ebullient youthful Paris deputy who is Opposition hero of the parliamentary battle on nationalization. He proclaimed: "Here and now, Frenchmen have entered Year One of post-Mitterrandism".

But at the same time he urged the 15,000 delegates and militants that "rationality and serenity" must govern the party's behaviour.

Symbolic of the change at this congress was a tricolour abstract by a well-known painter, Moretti, representing "France in movement" and adorning either side of a huge Kremlin-like rostrum.

Gone were the portraits of General de Gaulle and the Cross of Lorraine. Instead, the party's new slogan: "Freedom, Nation, Progress", was much in evidence and among those who addressed the congress, there was a majority of the younger leaders of the party *with a new, refreshingly* direct and frank approach, both to its problems and its opportunities.

One of the most striking innovations was the organization of discussion groups on means of day-to-day democracy, such as: "The school of tomorrow"; "Who speaks in the name of the worker"; 'Bureaucracy, a creeping disease" and; "What use is the family?" Ordinary militants could, and did, speak up, criticizing party policy and leadership and calling for more drive and concern for down-to-earth problems.

These discussion groups, held together in a huge exhibition hall, next to the one where the congress proper took place, were rather a flop technically, degenerating into an impossible hubbub of voices amplified by loudspeakers.

But they were a convincing exercise in party democracy, designed to convey the impression of a dynamic, popular movement, with strong grassroots, which was embarking on a new resistance, 40-odd years after the first one, and this time against socialism.

Grain flop threatens livestock

Moscow, Jan 25.—The Soviet Union's grain harvest last year may have been well below Western forecasts, and could lead to the slaughter of livestock because of fodder shortages, Western agricultural expert's said here today.

The 1981 economic results published on Saturday had shown that in almost everything but cotton it had been one of the worst years for Soviet agriculture since 1964.

For the first time in many years the authorities failed to print figures for the grain harvest. This "seems to indicate that the figure is in fact painfully below the 175 million tonnes mark" predicted by the United States *Department of Agriculture*, the experts said.

Now it might be necessary to slaughter some livestock. This was the third poor harvest in a row, and the previous two years had left very few fodder reserves.

Transport facilities limited grain imports to 43 million tonnes, and most of that would be needed for people.

DRIVE BY LISBON FOR EEC ENTRY

From Richard Wigg
Lisbon, Jan 25

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Portuguese Prime Minister, is in Brussels today at the start of an "offensive" to ensure his country enters the EEC early in 1984 regardless of what happens about Spain. The initiative will take him round all the EEC capitals.

Both Portugal and Spain have long ago had a *rivalry* over who enters *the EEC* first. Both within a few months made their formal applications almost five years ago.

What is worrying Lisbon is that the growing resistance *to Spanish membership* both inside Spain and among some Community countries will throw into limbo the "grand design" of joining to *which* all Portugal's democratic parties are committed.

Much Portuguese effort is being spent on resisting any lumping together of this country's entry negotiations with those of Spain. An additional element of suspicion between the two Iberian capitals *concerns* Spain joining Nato.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Kenya MP shot dead in ambush

Nairobi. — Gunmen shot dead Mr Alex Isako Umuro, a Kenya MP, when they ambushed his car in a remote area of northern Kenya yesterday, the official Kenya News Agency reported.

It quoted a survivor of the dusk attack as saying that eight men in army uniforms and with rifles fired a flare and then poured a hail of bullets into the MP's car. One survivor, Mr Bundi Murianki, said the MP died instantly. Six other passengers in the vehicle fled unhurt into the bush.

The incident took place near Marsabit, 250 miles north of Nairobi in Kenya's north-eastern province, scene of bandit activity in recent years.

Former slave dies aged 119



Bunnell, Florida — Mr Ike Ward, a woodcutter born a slave on a Virginia plantation on Christmas Day 1862, when Abraham Lincoln was president, has died here aged 119, one day after he entered a nursing home for the first time.

He was married 16 times and outlived all his wives. For the past five years he was looked after by Miss Rachel Hall, a 62-year old cousin. He had worked, ploughing his own one-acre plot, until two weeks ago.

He was always in perfect health, never used a walking stick or wore glasses.

£50m scheme to save Sahel

Praia, Cape Verde Islands. — General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, has complained that after an initial burst of enthusiasm, the world's rich countries had lost interest in saving West Africa's Sahel region from drought and desertification.

He spoke after a meeting of an eight-nation committee which decided to build up emergency food stocks for the region.

The £50m plan, backed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, will be finalized in Rome in March between the Sahel states and Western donor countries.

Vote on Koivisto as President

Helsinki. — Finland's Council of Electors will meet today to confirm Dr Mauno Koivisto's election as the country's next president.

The electors theoretically can vote up to three times, but Mr Koivisto, who is 57, is certain to recieve more than the 151 votes needed for victory in the 301-strong Council of Electors in the first round. He controls 145 Social Democratic and independent electors and the 22 electors of the Communist party's Euro-Communist wing have decided to vote for him. A moderate Social Democrat, he will be Finland's first Socialist President.

Belgian pirates jam air waves

Brussels. — Angry Belgian radio pirates have begun a war of the air waves by jamming output from the national French language network in Brussels (Ian Murray writes). They were protesting against the seizure by police last week of broadcasting equipment used by four illicit stations.

The Belgian Independent Radio Group used vans with jamming equipment which toured the capital.

Court told of £300m traffic in heroin

Palermo.— Seventy-six alleged Mafia heroin traffickers were sent for trial here charged with criminal association, trafficking in illegal drugs and other crimes.

Signor Giovanni Falcone, the investigating magistrate, said herion traded through Sicily to the United States had made the group about $600m (nearly £300m).

Miro leaves hospital

Palma de Mallorca. — Joan Miro, the Spanish painter, aged 89, left hospital after two weeks during which he had a pacemaker fitted.

Six die in crashes

Parma. — Six people died and 39 were injured in car crashes in the fog on the motorway known as the "Superhighway of the Sun" near here in northern Italy.

Egypt takes first step to better Soviet relations

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Jan 25

The announcement by Egypt that 66 Soviet technical advisers will be coming to Egypt is the first big step towards normalizing relations between the countries, now at an all-time low.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told *The Times* that the technicians had been requested by industrial sectors which were set up with Soviet assistance in the 1960s. That was the time of the Soviet-Egyptian honeymoon which came to a sudden halt when the then President Sadat expelled 17,000 military advisers.

Mr Sadat took a second harsh stand against Moscow in September, a month before his assassination, when he expelled the Soviet Ambassador and six top diplomats on the grounds that they were fomenting Christian-Muslim strife.

Seven hundred technicians working on the Aswan High Dam, the Helwan iron and steel complex and the aluminium factory in Upper Egypt were also ejected.

Mr Kamal Hassan Aly, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, told *The Times* the technicians would be returning "only for a specific period — to install equipment that had been contracted for before they were expelled".

They would be continuing the original term of their contracts. He did not know how long they would stay or when they would start arriving.

Egypt did not expect to exchange ambassadors with Moscow soon, despite speculation to the contrary. "It will not be in the near future, but, of course, when you sever relations with a country it cannot also last forever. At present the issue has not been studied", he said.

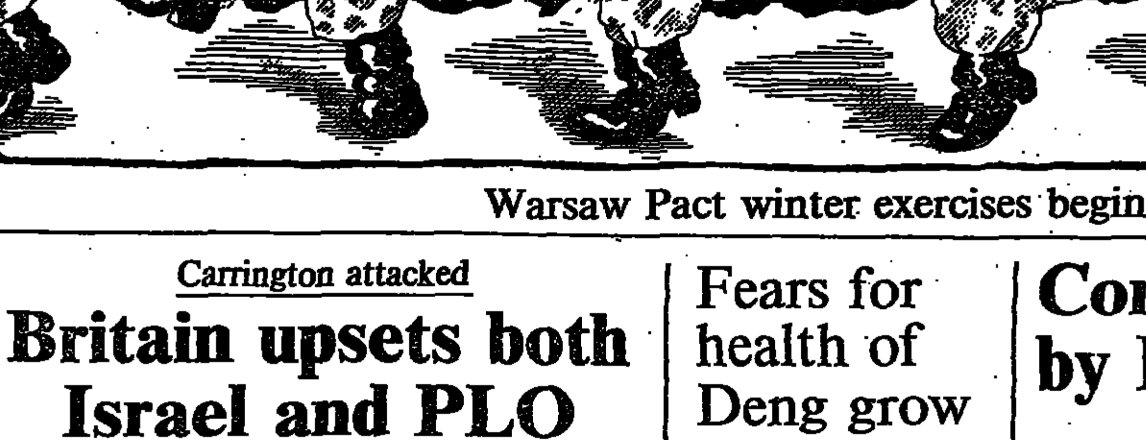
The possibly improving ties with Moscow would not affect relations with the United States. "Our relations with the United States are very, very close and there is no intention of modifying this except to make them even better", he said.

The return of the technicians comes after a number of signs of improving relations in the past week: Cairo's approval to two more diplomats to join the 32-man Soviet mission here, reports that trade between the two countries may increase by between 18 and 20 per cent, and today's report that a trade mission is visiting Moscow for negotiations.

President Hosni Mubarak, Mr Sadat's successor, in an interview published this weekend with a German magazine said returning relations to ambassadorial level was inevitable in principle.

Mr Mubarak is to meet Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, to discuss means of promoting the stalled Palestinian autonomy talks, and his expected trip to the United States, France, Britain and West Germany next week.

A diplomat said: "The President's trip has no relation to the return of the Soviets. Egypt is not playing East against West as some may be led to deduce." The specialists were needed in factories.



Warsaw Pact winter exercises begin

Gulf plans policy for defence

Jiddah, Jan 25.— Arab defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council opened two days of talks today intended to coordinate defence policy in the area.

As the discussions began two leading Saudi daily newspapers pinpointed Iran as the main threat to stability in the area, and called for the assembly of a strike force to combat the threat posed by Tehran's Islamic fundamentalist leaders.

The ministers from Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates met in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

They were asked by their heads of state last November to define priorities for ensuring the independence and sovereignty of member states, who produce about 11.5 million barrels of oil daily. They are expected to study recommendations by their chiefs of staff for joint air defence systems, arms procurement policies and armament plants.

The council was formed last May to face what the six states saw as threats from the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iraq-Iran war.

Prince Sultan Ibn Abdulaziz the Saudi Defence Minister was quoted by the Saudi-based *Arab news* as saying that the ministers were opposed to arms standardization, "because the idea of depending on a single source of weapons is rejected".

The six, whose defence budget this year comes to about £15,000m, buy arms mainly from the United States, Britain and France.

Gaddafi mystery in Tunisia

Tunis, Jan 25.—Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader is reported to have left Tunisia by road for Libya after meeting Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, and other ministers during a surprise visit to Tunisia.

Relations between the two countries are strained and politicians and diplomats were surprised when Colonel Gaddafi arrived unannounced from Algiers on Saturday night, President Habib Bourguiba, is in the United States for medical treatment and Mr Mzali was on a tour of southern Tunisia.

Tunisian officials appeared to be embarrassed by the visit although it is believed that Colonel Gaddafi had sent word from Algiers that he intended to return to Libya by road through Tunisia.

The officials said that Colonel Gaddafi's talks held in the southern town of Gabes with Mr Mzali and the Tunisian ministers for the economy, planning, the interior and justice were cordial and relaxed, but gave no other details.

Relations between Libya and Tunisia have been strained since Colonel Gaddafi's attempt to merge the two countries was rejected by President Bourguiba only a few hours after they both agreed to the plan in January, 1974.

Relations were severed when Libyan-trained Tunisian guerrillas attacked the southern mining town of Gafsa in January, 1980.

The two countries are also in conflict over the limits of the potentially oil-rich continental shelf between them. They have put this dispute before the International Court at The Hague which is expected to deliver its verdict next month.

Carrington attacked

Britain upsets both Israel and PLO

From Edward Mortimer, Beirut, Jan 25

A British Foreign Secretary's lot is not a happy one, or not in the Middle East anyway. In Israel Lord Carrington is likely to encounter demonstrations by Israelis infuriated by what they regard as his "undisguised support for many of the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organization".

Yet at PLO offices in Beirut the visiting British journalist is greeted by a barrage of complaints about Lord Carrington's performance, particularly during the second half of last year, when he was President of the EEC council of Ministers.

The complaints were voiced with particular earnestness, more in sorrow than in anger, by Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani, the PLO executive member responsible for European Arab dialogue.

When Britain assumed the EEC presidency in July, Dr Dajani said in an interview that the Arabs were optimistic about Lord Carrington's personality, but the six months passed "without any small positive deed from the presidency towards a comprehensive settlement".

He asked why Lord Carrington kept imposing conditions on him and Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, whereas the Foreign Secretary was now going to visit Israel, without conditions, "after Israel has annexed Golan, has bombed Beirut, has tortured our people, and so many things?"

Dr Dajani asked why Lord Carrington had not continued the contacts with the PLO leadership maintained by his predecessors in the EEC chair.

The demand for "a signal towards recognition of Israel" was unreasonable, Dr Dajani said, since Israel did not recognize the PLO and its leaders had declared frankly that they would have no dealings with the PLO even if it did recognize Israel.

Mr Arafat and the PLO leaders had made it abundantly clear in recent years that their aim was a peaceful settlement, including an independent Palestinian state.

Dr Dajani said Palestinians were being subjected by Israel to measures such as detention without trial and the blowing up of houses, under laws introduced in Palestine by Britain.

He deplored the fact that no "official voice" had been heard saying that these laws had been a mistake, or that such punishments could not be justified by British laws in present circumstances.

Dr Dajani complained that the British Government, unlike those of Belgium, France and Italy, maintained no official contacts with the PLO and had never officially invited any PLO representative to visit Britain.

He deplored Mrs Margaret Thatcher's assertions when she visited Kuwait, that the PLO was associated with terrorism and that it wanted to drive Israel into the sea.

It was not true, he said, that the PLO had come out against Prince Fahd's peace plan at the Arab summit at Fez in November. The executive had voted unanimously in favour of discussing the plan, but had presented five "remarks" or reservations about it.

According to other PLO sources, these were: The PLO should be mentioned by name, the borders of the proposed Palestinian state should not be those of the territories occupied in 1967; the involvement of the superpowers should be specified; the settlement should be reached through the United Nations and not in an independent conference; and in any meeting the PLO would be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Bethlehem mayor politically isolated

☐ Jerusalem.—Mr Elias Freij, the elected Arab mayor of Bethlehem, today found himself politically isolated after most of the leading mayors in the occupied West Bank rejected his weekend call for the PLO to launch its own peace initiative and recognize Israel (Christopher Walker writes).

One of the strongest reactions came from Mr Bassam Shakaa, the mayor of Nablus, the largest West Bank town, and a long-standing PLO supporter. "Mr Freij's call is a continuation of the Camp David logic which harms peace in the region, the peace of the Palestinians and of the whole world," he stated.

Mr Shakaa, who was maimed by a car bomb in 1980, described Mr Freij's Israeli radio interview as a surrender to Israeli and American pressure and said that they should first recognize the PLO.

The opposition expressed by Mr Shakaa was shared by a number of other prominent West Bank mayors, including Mr Karim Khalef, of Ramallah, who was also injured in the 1980 car bomb attacks.

Fears for health of Deng grow

Peking, Jan 25. — The Chinese media have omitted the name of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party chairman, from lists of leaders present at the lunar new year celebrations in Peking, provoking speculation about his health.

Press, radio and television reports yesterday and today listed the names of every other member of the seven-man communist Party Politburo standing committee, the party's highest body, except Mr Deng.

For the past few weeks rumours have been rife in Peking about the state of health of Mr Deng, who is 77.



Mr Deng: Name omitted from list of leaders at celebrations.

Added fuel was given to the rumours in November when Mr Deng, the top surviving victim of the Cultural Revolution who was disgraced twice by Mao Tse-tung, appeared in public for the first time accompanied by a nurse.

However, Signor Vittorino Colombo, the Italian Christian Democratic Party Vice-Secretary, who has since had a meeting with Mr Deng, said he was in good shape. His last reported public activity was on January 12 when he and other leaders met delegates at a conference on political work in the Army.

Chinese television yesterday showed top leaders at the reception in the Great Hall of the People seated around a table with one empty place.

In the past few days the Chinese media have mentioned all but three of the 24 members of the Politburo; Mr Deng, Mr Fang Yi and Mr Chen Yonggui. There are doubts whether Mr Chen Yonggui, who has been in disgrace for many months, is still a member of the Politburo.

Mr Deng appeared at the opening session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and then at the opening of the National People's Congress on November, accompanied by a nurse. Shortly before, he had made several references to his age.

Yesterday four Politburo standing committee members took part in the reception. — AFP.

Corruption deplored by Indian President

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 25

In a remarkably candid speech on the eve of India's Republic Day President Sanjiva Reddy tonight deplored the growth of violence and corruption in the country.

He spoke of "consequences too frightening to contemplate" if faith in the political system were further eroded, and rued the decay of "the noble spirit" of Mahatma Gandhi.

The speech, broadcast on All-India Radio, was notable for its strong element of anxiety and disappointment on an occasion when the country usually celebrates itself and its achievements.

The President's words reflected a mood of pessimism and agonized appraisal in the country, as expressed in a recent spate on newspaper articles on the growth of venality, of violence and of falling standards in public life.

Like many Indians, President Reddy was asking "Where and why have we gone wrong?" Above all, his critique voiced the disappointment felt in a section of the older generation who worked for, or were inspired by Ghandhi in the years of the independence struggle.

On the credit side his speech listed India's agricultural and industrial achievements, but on the debit side it referred to the plight of poor farmers and of large numbers of urban poor living in squalor.

He spoke of the growing tendency to violence, saying that "values and sanctions which enabled us to live together in peace (now) appear to be losing their hold. Respect for older and the sanctity of life and property seem no longer to guide our conduct."

In a reference to murders of Harijans former (untouchables) he said he was perturbed by frequent atrocities.

He recalled the spirit of the independence movement, saying many responded to Gandhi's call without concern for the suffering and sacrifice involved:

"What we find today is the antithesis of the noble spirit which animated the nation only a few decades ago. Why is that this permissive attitude has overtaken our society? Have we of the older generation set a wrong example?" he asked.

President Reddy said he had talked about disturbing features of the national scene because he wanted to give a warning that if action were not taken to arrest the disregard of moral values in public life, "faith in our political system will be undermined with consequences too frightening to contemplate."

In words meant to be reflected on, he said that people should act according to the constitution. Any attempt to transgress its limits would only lead to confusion.

The presidency in India is an apolitical figurehead function, and President Reddy's frank comments will no doubt provoke criticism for that reason, if not others. Mrs Indira Gandhi, The Prime Minister, may not like some of the things he said, considering that she has led the country for 12 of its 34 independent years.

DRUG WAR VICTORY CLAIMED

From David Watts Singapore, Jan 25

The Thai military is claiming an important victory against the principle opium trader in the Golden Triangle after five days of fighting at the edge of the area.

The fighting began late last week when the Thais engaged Chang Chifu's Burmese separatist Shan United Army in north-west Thailand close to the Burmese border. By tonight they claimed to have killed 90 of Chang's men, wounded twice that number and captured one of his most important strongholds with a large cache of weapons. Security forces lost 17 dead.

Western diplomats and military men in Thailand, however, treat the Thai claims with some scepticism.

According to the Thais their forces captured some 307 tons of ammunition and 4,000 weapons

Prisoners of conscience

Argentina: Liliana Graciela Vogler

By Caroline Moorehead

Liliana Graciela Vogler was a university student aged 17 when she was arrested, on June 25, 1975, at her home in Rio Cuarto, in the province of Cordoba. After a confession, said to have been extracted under torture, that she and two friends were involved in political activities, she was charged under Law 20.840 which deals with "subversive activities". She is now serving a nine-year prison sentence.

During the two days after her arrest she is said to have been held by the provincial police, who drew up a "declaration" of guilt and forced her, after torture, to sign it. Later she was told that if she denied the confession in court her family would be killed. In court she duly confirmed it, but as the preliminary hearings came to an end declared that she had been beaten.

After further student arrests in Rio Cuarto the city's federal judge ordered her to be moved to Córdoba penitentiary for a new investigation. This time she demanded, and got, a promise of protection if she spoke out. In court she gave details of her torture, but again all mention was removed from the published record.

Five days later, part of her family house was blown up. A few weeks later, another bomb blasted the house and her father was told that he would be killed unless he left the city. When he failed to go he was arrested and held without charge in Córdoba penitentiary for two years. On his release he went into exile.

Nimeiry rides the storm in Sudan

By Andrew Lycett

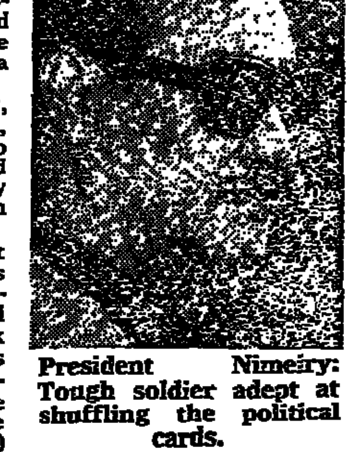
Sir James Robertson, one of the last and most respected British administrators in Sudan, once said that to understand Sudanese politics you had either to be a prophet or a fool.

President Jaafar Nimeiry, is neither. He is a tough, competent soldier who against all odds has governed the largest and potentially most divisive country in Africa for over 12 years.

Earlier this month it seemed President Nimeiry's knack of shuffling the political cards in Sudan and still remaining on top of the pack might be deserting him. Riots swept Khartum and provincial cities in the wake of the President's decision to raise sugar prices by more than 60 per cent. There were also reported disturbances in the South after the detention of prominent regional politicians.

Since then the atmosphere has cooled. The death last weekend of Sherif el-Hindi, leader of the Sudanese opposition movement in exile, failed to incite insurrection in Khartum. President Nimeiry scored something of a public relations coup by announcing the death of his adversary himself on Sudanese radio.

[In another move, President Nimeiry also yesterday dissolved the top levels of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the country's sole legal political party and launched a sweeping internal



President Nimeiry: Tough soldier adept at shuffling the political cards.

review of the organization (AFP reports).

The President explained that the new measures were designed to ensure broader participation by the people in the process of national construction and to ensure collective responsibility "at this crucial point that our nation is passing through".]

He has also turned his attention to foreign policy matters, reaching an important understanding with President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad to halt Sudan's support for the guerrilla activities of Hissène Habre in eastern Chad and to tone down his propaganda campaign against Libya.

This appearance of business as usual indicates that President Nimeiry's somewhat battered base of support is standing firm. The economy may be bad and the South, for a long time a strong source of backing for the President's regime, may be drifting apart and away from him.

But the Army, recently fortified with handsome pay rises, is sticking with him, and so for the moment is the rising strand of Islamic fundamentalism represented in the Cabinet by the Attorney General, Dr Hassan al-Turabi, and Abdel Rahman Ahmed, the Interior Minister.

This support comes with political strings attached. Islam has a powerful emotional appeal in the country of the Mahdi. Today various political-religious clans, such as the Ansar and Khatmiyah, are competing strongly with the Muslim Brotherhood for the religious constituency.

Muslim politicians in the North would like to break the power of the South to block such cherished ambitions as making Sudan an Islamic state. This explains, in part at least, the Government's scheme to divide the South into three separate regions, and the subsequent fuss in recent weeks.

There is also political pressure on President Nimeiry to adopt less stridently pro-Western attitides, and this partly explains his rapprochement with Chad.

It is on the economy, however, that the President will stand or fall. Despite concerted quasi-socialist opposition at home, President Nimeiry has committed himself to the implementation of an economic reform programme, inspired by the International Monetary Fund, which has already required him to court unpopularity by devaluing and cutting subsidies

President Nimeiry has tried to give his economic measures street-level credibility by setting up special courts which fine and flog unfortunate traders who charge an extra 10 piastres on a fixed-price bottle of lemonade. But critics say such innovations hit unfairly at the *souk* merchant while fat-cat businessmen, who have made fortunes from hoarding goods, go scot free.

In some ways the United States holds the key to President Nimeiry's success of failure. It now gives more aid to Sudan than to any country in black Africa.

The trouble — for President Nimeiry himself, who suffers from a constricting form of hyper-tension, and for any interested observer of Sudan — is that there is no obvious successor.

So President Nimeiry may hang on to the balancing job at which he excels — unless the forthcoming special congress of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union party, called for February, brings some surprises, as has been widely tipped.

Dissent rumbles on as Spanish MP quits

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Jan. 25

With cracks appearing in Spain's leading political parties, Señor Francisco Soler Valero, MP for Almeira, confirmed today in a radio broadcast that he plans to quit the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) because he "cannot identify with its performance".

Señor Soler Valero is one of five UCD MPs with whom the party's chief whip, Señor Jaime Lamo de Espinosa, has had talks in the past few days to try to stop them joining the Democratic Coalition a conservative group headed by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former ambassador to London.

Two other leading members of the UCD's right wing, Señor Oscar Alzaga and Señor Miguel Herrero, denied reports that they would leave the party.

On the left, too, all is not well, although the Socialists' popularity is increasing, according to various polls. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the principal opposition, has decided not to form a coalition with the Spanish Communist Party if the Socialists win the next general elections, according to remarks made by their Secretary-General, Señor Felipe Gonzalez.

The declaration came at a time when the Socialist Party is seriously considering the pacts it made for coalitions in the municipal governments of a number of Spanish cities, following mass dismissals and resignations of members of the Communist Party.

"A policy of leftist coalition is not possible in Spain", Señor Gonzalez said. However he left the door open to cooperate with other parties if the Socialists win the elections but fail to get an absolute majority.

☐ Two bombs, thought to be reprisals by Basque extremists against businessmen who refused to pay so-called "revolutionary taxes" damaged a quayside warehouse and the offices of a brewery in San Sebastian last night.

Scuffles between leftists and right-wing activists occurred at the weekend in Madrid and Ortega.

Law Report January 26 1982

Privy Council

Lawful custody to be proved

Dillon v The Queen

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Judgment delivered January 25]

Where a police constable was charged with permitting a prisoner to escape from his custody the prosecution was not entitled to rely on a presumption that the prisoner's detention in custody was lawful but had to prove its lawfulness by affirmative evidence.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed the appeal by Roy Dillon, a police constable, from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Jamaica by which that court dismissed his appeal against his conviction by Mr A. J. Lambert a resident magistrate at Kingston, Jamaica, of having negligently permitted Paul Bryan and Robert Blackwood to escape from lawful custody.

Mr Nigel Murray for the constable; Mr Ian X Forte, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, Jamaica, and Mr F. Algernon Smith, Deputy DPP Jamaica, for the Crown.

LORD FRASER, delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the appellant was a police constable. On April 25, 1976 he had been on duty at the central police station lock-up in Kingston, Jamaica. His duties included guarding the cells and ensuring that the prisoners in custody did not escape. Among the prisoners were Paul Bryan and Robert Blackwood. While his superior officer was engaged in duties elsewhere the constable had opened the cells occupied by the prisoners Bryan and Blackwood and allowed them to escape. He was charged before the resident magistrate with having negligently permitted Bryan and Blackwood to escape from lawful custody.

At the hearing, the evidence was that the prisoner Bryan had been arrested in February 1976 on a charge of shooting with intent, that he had escaped from custody and been recaptured on March 24, 1976. Thereafter he had been in custody until he escaped again on April 25.

There was no evidence to show that he had been brought before a magistrate between March 24 and April 25 or that on March 24 there had been any written authority for his detention. The Crown had conceded that if he had not been brought before a magistrate between March 24 and April 25 his continued detention would have been unlawful.

As regarded the prisoner Blackwood, he had been transferred to the central - police station lock-up from the remand section of the General Penitentiary, Kingston. There was no evidence as to any power pursuant to which he had been transferred to the lock-up and held there.

The Crown had argued that on a charge of negligently permitting a prisoner to escape from custody the prosecution did not have to prove affirmatively that the prisoner's detention had been lawful and that it was entitled to rely on a presumption to that effect in accordance with the maxim *omnia praesumuntur rite et solemniter esse acta donec probetur in contrarium* (things are presumed to have been done properly in the absence of proof to the contrary).

Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown 7th edition (1795) chapter 19, p252, in considering what should be judged an escape, stated that there had to have been an actual arrest and that the arrest, imprisonment and any continued imprisonment had to be justifiable. In accordance with that authority, *Archbold Pleading, Evidence & Practice in Criminal Cases* 40th edition (1979) paragraph 3428 stated that to establish the offence the prosecution had to prove that the constable had had the prisoner in actual custody under a lawful warrant.

It was quite clear that the lawfulness of the detention was a necessary precondition for the offence of permitting an escape. It was also well established that the courts would not presume the existence of facts which were central to an offence: see *R v Willis* (1872)12 Cox CC 164) and *Scott v Baker* ([1969]1 QB 659).

In the instant case it had been essential for the prosecution to prove that the detention was lawful and its failure to do so was fatal to the constable's conviction

His Lordship emphasized that this particular offence was one which touched on the liberty of the subject and thus there was no room for presumptions in favour of the Crown. If there were to be a presumption that any person in fact in custody was there lawfully the scales would be tipped in favour of a *fait accompli* in a way which might constitute a serious threat to liberty.

It had to be remembered that in every case where a police officer committed the offence of permitting a prisoner to escape, the prisoner also committed an offence by escaping. It would be contrary to fundamental principles of law that the burden should be on a prisoner to show that he was not lawfully detained. To prove such a negative was notoriously difficult.

On the other hand the prosecution was unlikely to have difficulty in proving the lawfulness of a detention, where it existed. Production of a warrant for arrest or of a magistrate's order for detention, or of a suitably certified copy, was normally all that was required and should be in the possession of the person in charge of the prison or lock-up.

The provision in section 18 of the Prisons Act (of Jamaica) that a prisoner was to be delivered up to the superintendent of a prison "together with the warrant or commitment" was a recognition that without such authority the person in charge of the prison would not be entitled to receive or detain a prisoner in custody.

The only circumstance where more than comparatively formal evidence of lawfulness would be required was where there was no written authority for the prisoner's detention as for example where he had been lawfully arrested but had escaped before there had been time to bring him before a magistrate. But those were not the facts of the present case.

Solicitors: Philip Conway, Thomas & Co; Charles Russell & Co.

Queen's Bench Division

Wife in refuge is homeless

Regina v Ealing London Borough, Ex parte Sidhu

Before Mr Justice Hodgson

[Judgment delivered January 21]

The fact that a woman is accommodated at a refuge for battered wives could not justify a local authority's refusal to treat her as a homeless person under section 1 of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977. In addition, where she was residing with her dependent children, the local authority was not entitled to require her to obtain a final custody order in respect of the children before treating her as a person in priority need of accommodation under the Act.

Mr Justice Hodgson so held in the Queen's Bench Division on January 21 when granting an application by Paramjit Kaur Sidhu for declarations that she was a homeless person in priority need of accommodation within the meaning of section 2(1)(a) of the Act; that she had become neither homeless nor threatened with homelessness intentionally within the meaning of section 17 of the Act; and that the London Borough of Ealing were in breach of their duties under the Act.

Mr Andrew Arden for Mrs Sidhu; Mr Patrick Clarkson for the London Borough of Ealing.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said that Mrs Sidhu's marriage first ran into difficulties in 1976. In 1979 their council rent ran into arrears. In January 1981 she was thrown out of the house after being assaulted by her husband. After family intervention a reconciliation was effected. In March 1981 she, her husband and two young children were evicted from their council accommodation by order of the court.

They applied to the local authority for accommodation under the Act and the local authority took less than 24 hours to decide that they were both intentionally homeless. They were provided with temporary accommodation and at the end of April 1981 got accommodation in one room of a private house.

Mrs Sidhu was again subjected to violence until finally in July 1981 she left her husband and was given accommodation in a refuge for battered wives.

That refuge was not in the London Borough of Ealing. Like all other refuges it was under extreme pressure, but the applicant and her children were fortunate in having a room of their own.

In August 1981 Mrs Sidhu had an interview with an officer of the homeless families unit of Ealing borough and applied for accommodation. On September 11, 1981, she was granted interim custody care and control of the two children by the county court. A few days later she heard that her husband had gone to India. A copy of the court order was sent to the local authority.

On September 29, 1981, as a result of a telephone conversation, Mrs Sidhu's solicitors wrote to the local authority stating that they understood that the authority was not prepared to rehouse her until a full custody order had been granted, and asking if that was correct.

The local authority replied that the applicant was not to be considered for permanent rehousing until a full custody order had been granted, pointing out that she had been reconciled with her husband after a separation earlier in the year, that the family had been evicted for rent arrears and made intentionally homeless in March 1981, and that she would be considered as a separate unit once legal proceedings had been completed.

From that letter it was clear that the local authority were not prepared even to contemplate their statutory duty under the Act until what they were pleased to call a "full custody order" was granted.

The solicitor drew the council's attention to the judgment in *R v North Devon District Council, Ex parte Lewis* ([1981] 1 WLR 328) and also to that which they plainly knew, namely that under section 2 (1) (b) of the Act the applicant and her children as a separate unit were unintentionally homeless, having been forced to leave when threatened with violence.

Receiving no reply the solicitors wrote again asking the local authority to provide a statement under section 8 of the Act.

The local authority replied that the applicant would be assessed in her own right and would not be deemed intentionally homeless once she had become a separate unit, but that she could not be assessed as such until she was legally separated from her husband and had obtained custody of the children, until which time she was still part of the original family unit and subject to the earlier ruling of intentional homelessness.

They also claimed that the provision of accommodation at the refuge in North Kensington was an adequate discharge of their duties under section 3 (4) of the Act and stated that the authority were still investigating whether the applicant had a priority need, pending the outcome of custody proceedings.

They declined to provide notification under section 8 on the ground that while Mrs Sidhu might be threatened with homelessness she was not actually homeless, and that investigations were continuing. They stated that a custody order, while not specified in the Act, was normally requested by all local authorities before a separated spouse could be accepted as homeless and in priority need.

His Lordship said it was plain from that letter that the local authority had no access to law reports or failed to understand the judgment to which they had been referred. The local authority had taken no part in securing Mrs Sidhu's accommodation, and it was not in their area. So far as she was concerned the local authority were still investigating whether she was in priority need.

It was difficult to imagine a more stark misdirection by a local authority than the letter implied. There was nothing about the factual situation which it could conceivably be said required further investigation.

The solicitors wrote to the local authority informing them that they intended applying to the court for judicial review, and the local authority replied that Mrs Sidhu was "not for the time being homeless".

Before the court the local authority submitted that Mrs Sidhu and her children were not homeless under section 1 of the Act because they were being accommodated by the charity of the Women's Aid organization. It was deeply regrettable that the local authority had seen fit to instruct counsel to put forward that submission which was totally unjustified.

His Lordship said it was important that refuges be seen as temporary crisis accommodation, and that women living in refuges were still homeless under the terms of the Act. If it was suggested that they were not homeless it would be necessary for voluntary organizations to issue immediate 28-day notices when women came in so that they would be under threat of homelessness.

That would be totally undesirable and would simply add stress to stress. If living in crisis accommodation took women out of the "homeless" category then the Act was being watered down and its protections would be removed from a whole class of persons that it was set up to help and for whom it was extremely important.

On the question whether Mrs Sidhu was in priority need of accommodation it was clear that she was in priority need if she had dependent children living with her. It was difficult to understand how the local authority could suggest that that was not so in the applicant's case.

It was contended by the local authority that not only must they be satisfied that there were dependent children living with the applicant but they must also be satisfied that there was not the slightest doubt but that the situation would continue.

There was not one word in the Act which would lead to that conclusion. The wrong conclusion may have been arrived at because they applied the test of requiring a final custody order, which had nothing to do with what they were required to do *under section 3(1) of the Act*.

On the question whether Mrs Sidhu was homeless intentionally there was no doubt that on the evidence and the surrounding circumstances the applicant's case should have been considered as separate from that of her husband, and no reasonable local authority could have come to any other conclusion but that she was not intentionally homeless.

The local authority were in breach of their statutory duty to make appropriate inquiries with due diligence and speed. In August 1981 they ought to have been satisfied that the applicant was homeless. Once they knew that she and her children were forced by violence to leave their accommodation and be admitted to the refuge any reasonable authority would have been so satisfied.

No reasonable authority knowing that she was living in a refuge in one room with two children could fail to be satisfied that she had a priority need or that their homelessness was unintentional.

The local authority should have accepted their responsibility under the Act.

The difficulty which the local authority faced had been explained thus. There were apparently occasions when a spouse applied as a homeless person and as a separate unit from the other spouse, was afforded accommodation, and then was joined by the other spouse who rendered them homeless. If that happened it was unjust as they "jumped the queue". In an attempt to avoid that situation the local authority had confused the making of inquiries into a factual situation with being satisfied that nothing would happen to change the factual situation.

There was nothing in the Act which would justify the delaying of inquiries to ensure that no change would take place in the future.

There was not the faintest suggestion of that in the applicant's case, but because of the worries local authorities had that the situation might change they had devised the expedient of asking for a final custody order. Not only was there not the faintest suggestion in the Act that they could take that into account but it seemed a wholly inappropriate test.

Custody frequently had nothing to do with dependence and residence. One party could have custody and the other have care and control. The suggestion that an applicant who had not got a final custody order could be taken out of the Act was totally wrong in law.

The danger that the Act could be used to circumvent the queue waiting for accommodation could not be avoided in that way, nor could any reasonable local authority think that it could.

Solicitors: Darlington & Parkinson, Ealing; Mr N. L. Green, Ealing.

Signatures not surplusage

Regina v Torri

The fact that a company's seal was a sufficient signature to make a bill enforceable did not mean that other signatures could not be, or cease to be, material parts of the document; and accordingly it could not be argued that allegedly forged signatures were in any event surplusage that could not disclose an offence contrary to section 1 of the Forgery Act 1913, Lord Justice O'Connor (sitting with Mr Justice Phillips and Mr Justice McCowan) held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on January 21.

Hand-knit fashion by Suzy Menkes

Knitting revolution

Fifteen thousand little old ladies are being put to flight by a revolution unwinding in the knitwear business. Their glass-fronted drawers, holding balls of pastel wool, are giving way to bright interiors looped with skeins of colourful yarn. Cosy displays of be-ribonned matinee coats or baby's mittens have been replaced by witty picture sweaters or bold collages of colour.

A new breed of retailer, who sees knitting as art and craft, has now sprung up to challenge the elderly lady in the corner shop — who has found herself squeezed by increasing rents and rates.

Against all predictions, it is the younger generation who have taken up the needles. Many people still knit to pass the time and to save money (although that is a finely-balanced calculation in a busy life). But new knitters are inspired by the chance of creating something original and by fashion's emphasis on hand-knits.

Colour and texture have been the major development in the yarn business over the last decade. Where once we were talking about a limited range of standard shades (based on blue, red and neutrals) the good yarn manufacturers now have colour ranges that could match a decorator's paint chart. The standard two-ply double knitting wools have been supplemented by clouds of soft mohair, balls of hard glitter lurex, tweedy, marled and boucle yarns. Even thermal yarns, to give extra warmth without bulk and weight, have been produced by companies like Lister Lee.

The knitting trade descends on Harrogate this week for the Needlecraft Exhibition. They are beginning to realize that there is a world of difference between servicing those people who want to knit to a price, and inspiring lapsed or doubting knitters.

Rebecca and David Elliott of Laines Couture (20 Bedford Street, WC2) feel that the British knitting companies have not taken advantage of the new moods in knitting. Their wares are so tactile that I wanted to finger the glittering puffs of candy floss pink or multi-shaded skeins in earthy colours. Almost all their yarns are French, especially from Plassard and Tiber.

There is a general feeling in Laines Couture that this is an artists' emporium. Those simple souls who come in for a 20p pattern find that the inspiration is supposed to come not from a picture plate, but from the wool itself. If your creative skills do not run to a Joseph coat thrown off in your spare time, they stock those mouth-watering French pattern books and those done specially for magazines like *Cent Idées* and *Elle*.

Patricia Roberts (1b Kensington Church Walk, W8 and 60 Kinnerton Street, SW1) started with the patterns. The seventh of her bi-annual knitting books comes out this week and illustrates nicely the transformation of the hand-knit look. Here are crunchy cotton-textured sweaters in intricate stitch-craft. There is a superb fairisle sweater knitted in a flower garden of silks. An extraordinary explosion of 1950s pattern and bobbly texture rubs shoulders with a clutch of juggling clowns.

Their own knitting yarns now play an important part in the Patricia Roberts' shops (a new one opens in Covent Garden in April). At Harrogate this week they are introducing four more yarns (which wholesale throughout the country), including pure silk and 100 per cent cashmere.

Celia Dowell of the Yarn Store (8 Ganton Street, W1) started as a knitwear designer, graduated to menswear and to lecturing at the Royal College of Art, and opened her own shop last spring. With her partner Marie Bower, she produces simple but stylish patterns to make up in their yarns, which include the entire colour spectrum of the heavy Icelandic yarn and their own Super Chunky, at £1.95 a hank, which comes in stunning colours like fuschia and egg yolk yellow. Celia claims that a first-time knitter can pick up the giant wooden chopsticks and turn out a sweater in just three evenings for around £23.

All the shops mentioned above do a brisk mail order business and seemed to me to offer a splendid service advising and helping their customers.

This service is also offered in some of the department stores and at a specialist shop like Ries Wools of Holborn. Angela and Barry Ries spotted the expanding market in crafts, from tapestry to needlepoint, and fill the two floors of their shop with an impressive selection of yarns, frames, wools, ribbons and patterns.

It was at Ries Wools (243 High Holborn WC1) that I saw a British invention which proves that there is life still in our native knitting industry. The Bond Knitting Machine is a lightweight plastic-toothed machine selling at the very reasonable price of £69, which will knit all those complex picture sweaters and fairisles that most of us don't even have the courage to attempt.

I don't think that confirmed hand-knitters who enjoy working with their hands will be seduced by any machine. But the Bond is light enough (4lb) to set up and small enough (38 inches long) to store. It is also simple to use for the basic knitting, although one of my testers found the ribbing trying to elderly eyes (you have to use a transfer tool or darning needle).

The machine has four different key plates, but it is especially designed for the thicker wools, which proves that inventor Roger Curry understands the mood and feel of current fashion as well as the age-old technique of knitting.

■ Above: bold Aztec patterned sweater in Icelandic wool by Celia Dowell for The Yarn Store 8 Ganton Street London W1. Wool £1.85 for 100 gram ball in 36 colours. Patterns 35p with wool only. Total cost £20.70. Send sae for mail order details.

■ Right: hand-knits to inspire: knitted cotton fairisle waistcoat in brights on black or cream £110, prairie blouse and ric-rac tiered skirt. All by Ralph Lauren from 143 New Bond Street W1. Straw panama by Kangol from Selfridges Oxford Street W1. Navajo look turquoise bracelet £35, earings £17 by imaginca, from If, St Christopher's Place W1.

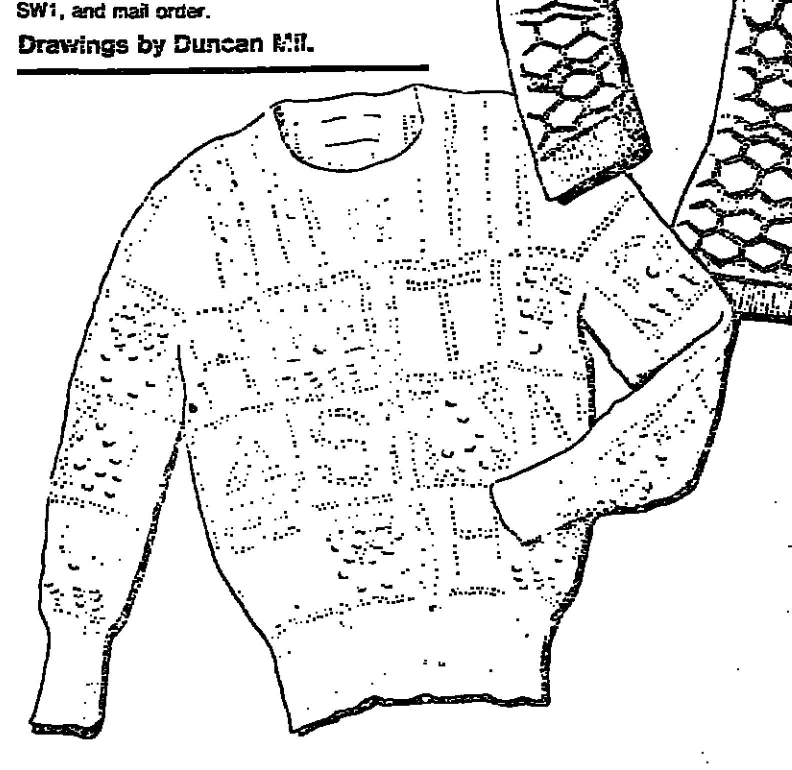
Hair Trevor Bowden at Colombe. Make up Mary Vango for Ultima 11.

Photograph by John Swannell.

■ Below right: Multi-textured honeycomb-patterned sweater in Tiber's cotton velour (£2.02), fluffy polyester Psyché (£3.50) and lurex Soirée (£1.45), total cost around £35. Instructions free with yarn from Laines Couture 20 Bedford Street London WC2. Send sae for mail order details.

■ Below: crunchy lace and bobble sweater by Patricia Roberts from her new pattern book £1.65 from leading newsagents and knitting departments. In Woolybear Fine Cotton (65p, 17 shades) total cost £11.70. Or in Woolybear Pure Silk (£1.95, 10 shades) total cost £29.25. From Patricia Roberts 1b Kensington Church Walk W8 and 60 Kinnerton Street SW1, and mail order.

Drawings by Duncan Mil.





Navy and white striped cotton blazer, voile T-shirt and pique shorts from Hardy Amies ready-to-wear. About £145, £45, £75 from 14 Savile Row.



Flower sprigged cotton maternity smock by Annette Harvey for Norman Hartnell ready-to-wear. Price £80 from 26 Bruton Street.

Snippets

■ Sap seems to be rising in the blue-blooded veins of our British couture houses.

Hardy Amies' latest collection unveiled last week was full of crisp clothes, designed by Ken Fleetwood — especially in the ready-to-wear section.

Fresh as a flag in red, white and blue, with outbreaks of sunny yellow, were linen jackets, casual knitted cotton jumpers and shorts in cotton pique or linen, worn with seersucker blazers.

Really long printed cotton skirts with defined waists, worn with camisole tops or cotton voile T-shirts made pretty and informal summer evening clothes.

The couture clothes were inevitably more formal and in rather heavier weights. Real spring suits came in Prince of Wales checks, unusually coloured in lilac, which was a theme of the collection.

■ I am sure that the late Norman Hartnell, with his twinkly sense of humour, would admire the courage of his designated designer Annette Harvey, who included two pretty cotton maternity dresses in the Spring collection and entitled them "Great Expectations".

Most of Hartnell's clients (royal and otherwise) are probably past child-bearing age. But Annette Harvey, in the first collection she has designed entirely on her own, brought youth and vigour.

Her culotte skirts, carefully cut with a wrap panel at the front so as not to frighten the horses, looked well as part of a tweed couture suit or in soft silk for ready-to-wear.

The pretty ruffled style of the Princess of Wales was echoed in the evening dresses, both the formal chiffons decorated with sequins and the more relaxed evening culottes.

■ Yves Saint Laurent deserves more than a footnote for his place in twentieth century fashion. His translation of men's tailoring to the female body gave fashion the pin-striped suit and the tuxedo. His witty eye drew the see-through blouse and the 1940s revival into the orbit of high fashion.

He celebrates this week his twentieth birthday (the House, not the man) and has thereby the opportunity, given to so few of us, of collecting his own tributes and reading in advance his obituary.

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Galleries

The architecture of showmanship

Magnificent Matcham

Lyric, Hammersmith

Lars Sonck

Heinz Gallery

Lubetkin and Tecton

Museum of Modern Art, Oxford

Sabaudia, Citta Nuova Fascista

Architectural Association





The interior of Tampere Cathedral, Sonck's first big success; and (right) the town hall and square of Sabaudia . . . "like walking through a classic Chirico"

Exhibitions used to be primarily a way of putting a number of things together to be seen by the public: display, at any rate in the art exhibitions, was very much a subsidiary consideration. One would notice, of course, whether the pieces were well or ill lit, whether they were related in some useful way to one another or just left to fend for themselves. But the exhibition as an art form in its own right was developed (unconsciously to begin with) in the service of commerce and political propaganda. It was no doubt inevitable, from the moment when Pop Artists began making art out of other people's art, and assemblages, installations and environments became favoured art forms, that the exhibition itself should be seen in a similar light: an installation in which the real artist was the devisor, using the art-works of others to make a new art-work of his own.

Most of the new breed of historical shows which has been sweeping across Europe in the last couple of years seem to belong to this class: they are certainly not primarily art shows, but use works of art along with all sorts of other things to create a total picture or argue a particular point. If the art critic has anything legitimate to do at them (and if not he, then who?), it is as much as anything to judge the exhibition itself as a work of art.

With exhibitions on architecture the situation is less clear-cut. Though architectural exhibitions have been a feature of the art scene for many years, they have seldom been much more than shows of photographs, with the odd original drawing or artist's rendering of a project thrown in whenever possible. With the Hayward Gallery's *Lutyens* show (which, by the way, you have until Sunday to catch if you have not seen it already) architectural shows finally hit the big time in this country: largely by dint of showing us just how the work of one artist could be evoked through the work of another (or a team of them) whose medium is the exhibition itself.

It is interesting to look at some of the other shows at present devoted to architecture in this light. The most modest of them all, **Magnificent Matcham**, in the stalls lobby of the Lyric, Hammersmith, until February 6, is in one respect at least way ahead of the rest: it can actually show a big piece of Matcham's work directly, in the form of the transplanted, slightly modified and lavishly refurbished auditorium of the theatre where the show is located. You can walk straight from the evocation to the real thing. Undoubtedly that helps. Frank Matcham has hardly been one of the better known late Victorian architects, since he worked almost entirely in that until recently despised architectural form the theatre. And yet it cannot be said of the man who designed, *inter alia*, the Coliseum, the Palladium, the Hippodrome (now Talk of the Town) and the Victoria Palace that he failed to leave his mark on the London townscape. And it turns out that he did the same for an incredible number of provincial towns and cities: between 1879 and 1912 he designed more than 150 theatres.

Its main exhibit apart, the Matcham show is a little nest of photographs and documents installed, visually isolated, in the antiseptic new lobby — which he would have detested — to the old auditorium. At the entrance there is one further piece of the real thing, however: a rather lurid plaster figure of an Indian god (why Indian? well, why not?) such as decorates the front of the main boxes in another recently restored Matcham masterpiece, the Grand Opera House, Belfast. It is more solid than anything the organizers of the **Lars Sonck** exhibition at the Heinz Gallery of the R.I.B.A. (21 Portman Square, until February 27) have been able to ship over from Finland. But they do have some absolutely beautiful drawings, usually (as is so often the way) of unexecuted projects and unsuccessful entries for architectural competitions.

Though Sonck had his share of such, that did not prevent him, as anyone who has ever visited Helsinki will attest, from leaving an indelible impression on that city and on Finnish architecture in general. Outside Finland his name is scarcely known: Saarinen and Aalto seem to be as many Finnish architects as the world can absorb. Partly this is due to the very curious style in which his earlier buildings were designed. Finland had its own local brand of Art Nouveau/Jugendstil/ Secession art around the turn of the century, known as the National Romantic Movement. Sonck's first notable buildings, which date from the 1900s, belong right in the middle of that. The banking hall of the Helsinki Privatbanken, for instance, with its giant, dumpy columns and monumental carved capitals, looks more like the setting for a Sibelius tone-poem than somewhere one might do something so mundane as to cash a cheque.

It was a good style for cathedrals — Sonck's first big success was Tampere Cathedral (1900) — modifying gothic forms as radically and peculiarly as Gaudi was doing in Barcelona: Sonck applied it with equal success to hospitals and the offices of the Helsinki Telephone Company. Though clearly belonging to the international Art Nouveau, it scorns the famous sinuous line (at most, one or two might be incised on a monumental slab) and goes off darkly on its own. In any case, by the end of the decade Sonck had moved beyond it; in 1911 he was already working in his own neo-classical style which looks forward to Art Deco. For anyone who does not already know his work the show (accompanied by a very useful monograph in Finnish and English, £6) should be an eye-opener — though it opens our eyes in a very modest, self-effacing sort of way.

Sonck's work was nationalist, when that was not a dirty word, but not political or polemic. By the Thirties it was difficult to avoid being either — at least by implication. Not that Lubetkin or the builders of Sabaudia had the least desire to avoid it: rather, they welcomed it with open arms. The titles of the shows devoted to them are indication enough: **Lubetkin and Tecton: Architecture and Social Commitment** at the Oxford Museum of Modern Art until February 28; **Sabaudia, Citta Nuova Fascista** at the Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, until February 13.

If the name of Lubetkin does not ring any bell, I am sure the image of the Penguin Pond at London Zoo does. Built in 1934, this whimsical yet at the same time highly practical structure, with its two curved ramps elegantly intersecting in the middle, was for some time the perfect plain man's introduction to modern architecture. But Lubetkin and the office he worked with in Britain, Tecton, had more to them than that.

Russian by birth and early training, Lubetkin was sent to Berlin in 1922 to help spread the word of progressive Soviet art, worked subsequently in Vienna, Warsaw and Paris, where he was in charge of realizing the designs on the spot for the Russian sections of the 1925 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, and then from 1931 lived and worked in Britain. He was and remains of Socialist persuasion, convinced that architecture must serve a social purpose; his withdrawal from the architectural scene in 1950 was so complete one must presume it was dictated by disillusion. The show is, as befits the theme, a little dry and didactic, but the materials available are very rich, and from them it conjures up a powerful image of the times, how they struck one man, and what he tried, very determinedly, to do about it.

Sabaudia is all image-making. In the early Thirties the Italian government decided to cap its achievement in draining the Pontine Marshes by building on the land five new towns, and held a competition for the biggest, Sabaudia, which was to be conceived all of a piece, to the glory of the regime as much as for the use of its inhabitants. A group of young Roman architects, Piccinato, Montuori, Cancellotti and Scalpelli, won the award, the foundation stone was laid on August 5, 1933, and by April 1934 the town centre was ready for royal inauguration. To judge by the splendid array of photographs, contemporary and recent, plans and architect's drawings assembled at the A.A., the experience of Sabaudia must be very peculiar. Like walking through a classic Chirico, perhaps, or at any rate a setting which might have been specially devised for someone to feel alienated in during an Antonioni film.

What, now, are the Fascist Party Headquarters, the Fascist Militia Barracks and the Club for Fascist Youth used for? Presumably much the same, only with a different political complexion or no political complexion at all. Nevertheless, the period flavour is overwhelming: surely here, if anywhere, candles are secretly lighted for the Duce in the dead of night. Like an aesthetic time capsule, long after the regime is dead its own necropolitic monument lingers on.

John Russell Taylor

Television

Friendly force

After three episodes of BBC1's **Police** I had come to the conclusion that if, by some monstrous miscarriage of justice, I were to come in conflict with the law, I would sooner it were not in the Thames Valley area, where Messrs Roger Graef and Charles Stewart have been poking around for this series.

What worried me about the last programme — the rape incident — was that, if that was how Thames Valley police dealt with an allegation of rape, what guarantee was there that they would be any less inept with anything else?

Last night we tracked back to the Reading Pop Festival of 1980, a testing time surely for any force. Trains, cars, buses and bikes brought in 30,000 music-lovers, a fair number favouring the kind of studded leather ornamentation that, in my youth, was thought proper only for brewery horses. Dull it could not be. And it was not.

We saw the police being briefed. So far as drugs were concerned, they were not looking for a cricket score; they were looking for dealers and suppliers. Officers were exhorted to remember that their behaviour would create lasting impressions, to steer clear of the hospital tent so that users suffering from bad effects would not be deterred from seeking treatment.

We saw the drug squad at work, fairly friendly frisking, and then, alarmingly, a gathering mob as someone was arrested and put in a police car. No one would want the job at a time like that, to try reason against numbers on a hot day when the drink and maybe many other stimulants have been flowing. But there was no punch-up and trouble was averted, the mob turning to song.

Earlier one of the leathery, sweat-banded types was heard telling some policemen: "I nearly joined your mob once but I had different ideas on retribution from what you lot have. I'm strictly an eye-for-an-eye, a tooth-for-a-tooth." He was right about not joining, that is if he really had the option: on this day in Reading it was New Testament stuff only. There were arrests and hope from the drug squad — for this is Operation Julie country — that they were on to a big catch, but what was thought to be LSD turned out to be semolina and meant for fraud.

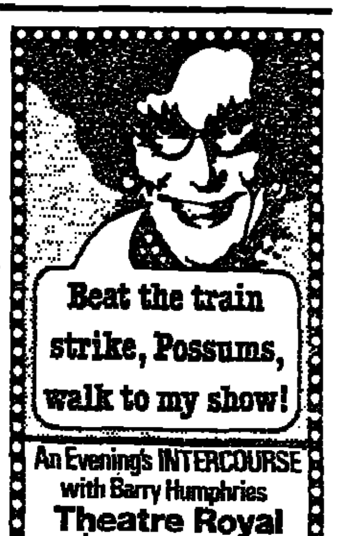
On the whole it was, given the numbers and the occasion, fairly peaceable and reassuring. It was all done with 200 policemen, about 25 in the drugs squad and wearing clothes that might well have got them frisked outside their own division. An A-plus for Thames Valley on this one. Now it is only the thought of that music that would keep me away. This was the first of Graef and Stewart's programmes that will not raise a press pursuit of some kind, but they are a long way from finished and *Police* is now a "must" programme.

BBC2's West Country Tales, which started last night with the first of seven, strange tales submitted by viewers in BBC South-West, may not achieve that rating but, on this showing, it should be entertaining enough. Last night's tale, a true story submitted by a clergyman who chooses anonymity, concerned the weird experiences of an overworked priest dispatched to take a holiday in a peaceful village.

The devil, who, we know, never takes a holiday and is not terribly pleased with this priest's unremitting efforts to tweak his tail, goes along too, with alarming consequences for the tail-tweaker. The battle ended happily but, presumably, not the war. Keith Barron made a good job of the priest and it was well produced and directed by John King.

Dennis Hackett

● Leo McKern, star of the television series *Rumpole of the Bailey*, returns to the West End in *The Housekeeper*, a new play by Frank D. Gilroy which opens at the Apollo Theatre on February 25, with previews from February 23. The play opens at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, tonight.



Opera

The end of a San Franciscan era







Adler bows out after "Carmen", with Hanna Schwarz

The matinée of *Carmen* which he conducted marked the finale of Kurt Herbert Adler's reign as the benevolent dictator of the San Francisco Opera. During his 29 years he has nurtured it from an unadventurous provincial rep to what is arguably one of the five or six best opera companies in the world. In its annual autumn season San Franciscans have come to expect productions drawn from an extensive repertoire that are imaginative, ingenious, well-integrated and decently rehearsed. They are interpreted by some of the best artists in the world, and supported by a large and able local company.

More venturesome than any other American opera impresario, Mr Adler has mounted 102 new productions since 1952, including 13 operas new to the United States. He has introduced a great number of distinguished singers to the country, and it is here that the designer-director Jean-Pierre Ponnelle has been persuaded to make his American base. Through his network of subsidiary troupes, Mr Adler has fostered many important careers. He has balanced budgets, placated trade unions and city fathers and made San Francisco into nearly as serious an "opera town" as his native Vienna. The large house is regularly sold out, and audiences have been educated to an unusual degree of musical sophistication.

Much of this has been achieved by his blend of adroitly measured belligerence and charm. He has chewed up subordinates, negotiated like a Metternich, taken insane risks in casting and attended personally to a million trivial details. He clearly enjoyed all his power and his honours: he wore his medals to galas, and screamed insults, as he kissed hands, with genuine Habsburg style. He will not be soon forgotten.

It is no secret that Mr Adler cajoled a number of operatic luminaries into returning to San Francisco in his final season in return for past favours: in effect, to render him homage. His successor, Terry McEwen (formerly classical music director of London Records), is unlikely soon to be able to duplicate Adler's autumn 1981 line-up: Joan Sutherland, Montserrat Caballé, Teresa Berganza, Fiorenza Cossotto, Luciano Pavarotti, Placido Domingo and Wolfgang Brendel; in addition, Birgit Nilsson, Marilyn Horne, Leontyne Price, Margaret Price, Reri Grist, Leonie Rysanek, Anja Silja, Geraint Evans, Jess Thomas, Stuart Burrows and James King were all, in effect, returning to the scene of their first American triumphs. Jess Thomas, in San Francisco on holiday, was pressed by an urgent telephone call from Mr Adler into singing a replacement Siegmund at two hours' notice.

I did not hear that particular *Die Walküre*. But both productions I saw were proudly impressive, primarily because the opera orchestra, under an inspired Otmar Suitner, excelled itself in a performance of the score as subtle as it was strong. Every instrumental solo or section entry seemed virtuosic, challenging as well as supporting the singers.

Birgit Nilsson, at 63, no longer creates an unfailingly beautiful sound. Her attack on a note can be shrill, her vibrato uneven. But no one singing possesses such overwhelming power. The alternate Brunnhilde, Eszter Kovacs from Budapest, seemed a more plausible daughter, a less possible Valkyrie. She can emit single sustained notes that combine great purity and great volume. But notes in between were lost, and I feared for the future of a voice so audibly strained.

Highest honours in this *Walküre* went to Leonie Rysanek's Sieglinde. She sang with even and effortless power, and a radiant effulgence of tone, and she looked beautiful. Her scheduled partner was James King, a noble, persuasive and full-voiced Siegmund.

The new *Carmen* was notable mainly for Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stunning sets and (as usual) disputable innovations. It was performed for the first time in San Francisco with spoken French dialogue, which some singers had mastered and others had not. The Ponnelle sets were based on the conceit of one immense, sunwashed wall, which rolled on tracks past the wings to become the outside of the barracks, the cigarette factory and (with a deeply cut series of arches receding to the back of the house) the bullfight arena. A piece of this same wall, scribbled over with graffiti, even emerged among the rocks of the mountain pass in Act III.

Ponnelle made his soldiers more scruffy, cynical and drunken than usual. His foul *cigarières* collapsed at their break like depraved man-haters. The colourful (wonderfully directed) crowds were dominated by a raggle-taggle band of cavorting children. Sides of beef and loads of manure were hauled, Zeffirelli-fashion, across the stage. Zuniga (who is *killed* by Don José) struts about in dark glasses. A flamboyant Dancairo terrorizes the gypsies into line, directs their lowering of a giant cannon over the cliff, and joins in their mockery of poor Micaela — who watches Carmen's murder at the end from a window in the arena.

It does not all make sense, but it is all very Ponnelle. With the second set of leads (Placido Domingo and Hanna Schwarz), all this wilfully gritty naturalism — which is very far indeed from the romantic fancies of Bizet and his librettists — was enhanced by musical and dramatic conviction. On the whole, I thought it not the most congenial vehicle for the retiring director to conduct. Mr Adler will, we are assured, be back in the pit, if not in the upstairs office, in seasons to come.

David Littlejohn

Concerts

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall

A friend of Brahms, the poet S. H. Mosenthal, said the composer was only happy when singing "My Joy is in the Grave". That was a painstakingly humorous exaggeration, but an airy performance of Mozart's A major Sypmhony, K 201, by André Previn and the London Symphony Orchestra on Sunday still made a somewhat inappropriate prelude to Brahms's *Ein Deutsches Requiem*.

All of which is ungrateful no doubt, as he intended the work as a consolation to the living, and Mr Previn's tempos were such as to avoid turgidity.

This was particularly noticeable in the 3/4 march movements, "Denn alles Fleisch es ist wie Gras", and also in the opening "Selig sind die da Leid tragen". Here the choral lines were firmly secure in their rises and falls, and indeed the dynamics of the London Symphony Chorus were good throughout, there being no exaggeration of hushed reverence in the quiet passages but plenty of power in the loud, most obviously in the march piece.

There was excellent dovetailing at many points in this performance, as between organ and orchestral basslines, or the placing of the important timpani contributions to "Denn alles Fleisch". Similarly in "Herr lehre doch mich" the violin counterpoint to the choral tenors at "Ich hoffe auf dich" was beautifully distinct.

John Shirley Quirk was in expressive voice in this movement as was Sheila Armstrong in the ethereal "Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit". And the LSO trombones were unobtrusively impressive in the quantity of soft passages Brahms provided for them.

Max Harrison

RPO/Shostakovich

Festival Hall

Maxim Shostakovich came to the rescue of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday afternoon after two other conductors had become disengaged. Placido Domingo decided to save his debut in this capacity for an operatic occasion, probably at Covent Garden, though it is not yet known if he will sing in it as well. And, more disturbingly, Witold Rowicki, who was to have replaced him, was unable to leave Poland.

All that remained of the original programme then was Kyung-Wha Chung and the G minor Violin Concerto of Max Bruch, which she has made more romantic but less sentimental in the ten years or so since I first heard her play it. The violin's crucial entry in the slow movement, stealing in on the breath of the famous tune, had the requisite raptness and wonder from which the beauty later stemmed.

It is in the finale that the soloist has now found her way to a brighter and fuller sense of musical character, with an absolute security of intonation that helps her take all commands of technique in her stride. The performance also conveyed a rapport with the orchestra which the conductor fully sustained in the alert ensemble that was also apparent at the start in Mussorgsky's *Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The symphony was changed to Tchaikovsky's fifth, wherein the conductor well knew the secret of letting the letter of the music generate the emotional temperature without pulling it about. Warmth and affection disciplined its occasional windy rhetoric; concern for detail clarified both colour and content, of which Jeffrey Bryant's solo horn and Prudence Whittaker's clarinet were but the most distinctive.

Noël Goodwin

Debuts

London

The Dutch harpsichordist Ton Koopman appears in this column only becuse he happens not to have given a solo recital in London before. Elsewhere he already enjoys an international reputation as "Holland's baroque superstar" (to quote the handbill), and the exuberant brilliance and imaginative boldness of his playing at once explained why. In demonstrative outings with Sweelinck, Picchi and Rossi such high-powered, temperamental pursuit of virtuosity and colour at times almost overstrained the resources of the instrument itself (a 1978 Kroesbergen after Ruckers). Even in more reflective pieces such as Purcell's Ground and a Chaconne in C by Couperin his immediacy and generosity of feeling found expression in much richer sonority than commonly heard from a harpsichord. Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, its contrapuntal argument expounded with exceptionally serious clarity and control, came as reminder of the scholarly thinker behind the firebrand.

It was easy to understand why the violinist Kuniko Nagata has collected many prizes in and beyond her native Japan. While never lacking ardour in climaxes, with warm, ripe tone and pungent attack to uphold it, at the same time she always retained a classical poise and finesse. Bartok's Rhapsody No 1 was particularly impressive for this blend of intensity and refinement. Perhaps in the lyricism of Fauré's first sonata (not least in the trio of its Scherzo) her phrasing needed nuances a little more personal. But this performance, too, presaged many happy returns to the London platform for this winningly natural young musician.

Australia was represented by the guitarist Timothy Kain, who with his controlled delicacy of fingerwork and purity of phrasing made Bach's third lute suite as eloquent as any symphony-of-a-thousand. Britten's Dowland-inspired *Nocturnal*, Op 70, benefited no less from artistry so sensitive. Though a touch more flamboyance would not have come amiss in Guiliani's *Rossiniana* No 1, this operatic potpourri was also outstanding for subtle shading and rhythmic and textural control.

In a courageous all-American programme the pianist Nanette Kaplan Solomon, now an assistant professor in Pennsylvania, played with a commanding masculine strength and determination admirable when the music itself could take it, as in the drama of MacDowell's *Sonata Tragica* and the more insistent climaxes of Copland's Variations, but which in other contexts seemed too inflationary and clangy-toned — as for instance in miniatures by Gottschalk and two of three Preludes by Gershwin. But when able to relax with this last composer, and with Barber in his *Excursions*, she showed that it is not beyond her power to be more feminine and cajoling.

The week's only British debutants were the co-winners of the I.S.M's National Westminster Bank recital. The pianist Caroline Palmer made an outstandingly vivid impression in Ginastera's Sonata (admittedly not the profoundest test) with her clear-cut brilliance, rhythmic alacrity and keen ear for atmospheric sonority. Though describing herself as a contralto, Susan Mason lacked body in the depths while soaring freely and flexibly in mezzo-soprano territory. An eager storyteller in Purcell, Schubert and Strauss, she was always more persuasive in heightened drama or rapture than in intimate brooding despite promising control of line.

Joan Chissell

Why the Tory wets should dry up

Archie Hamilton, MP, writes an open letter pointing out the short-sightedness of Conservative colleagues who are disenchanted with Mrs Thatcher's policies

Dear Wet Colleague,

I thought I would write to try to cheer you up as you seem to have been very nervous and unhappy lately. On the surface, things do not look too rosy. The economy seems to be taking longer to turn around than anyone expected. Unemployment remains stubbornly high. The SDP has done remarkably well despite the absence of any very visible policies. Your seat looks increasingly vulnerable, and it may be that you are hoping, for the first time in your life, that the Labour vote will hold up in your constituency, and so keep out the SDP at the next election.

You have suggested to me that *we steal the clothes* of the SDP and watch the voters return. I can quite see the temptation to make a dash for the apparent safety of what you call the centre. But the SDP have no clothes. They appeal to the electorate because they have not yet settled their policies. When they do, they will suffer an inevitable alienation as many people find they disagree with them.

In any case, drifting towards the position of the opposition parties is hardly likely to do us any good at the polls. If we adopt the policies of the opposition we are endorsing their claim to govern and inviting the voters to follow our example and support them.

There is another question I suggest you consider. Where is the centre? How right- wing is the Government? Has it adopted any very right-wing policies? It has not cut public expenditure, but increased it. It has not banned the closed shop. It has not denationalized education or health. I wish that it had done all of these things, as do many voters, but it is, in fact, very much a government of the centre.

This message is certainly not getting across well enough. And frankly, you are not helping by publishing pamphlets critical of government policy and abstaining in important votes.

There is one thing I find it very hard to understand about you. I know you are a man of strongly held moral convictions. Therefore you must accept that there is no other possible economic policy that an honourable *government* could have introduced, given the appalling long-term structural problems of the economy. You must also recognize that the moral majority in Britain know in their bones that the problems had to be faced squarely.

Now let us consider the proposals you are urging on the Chancellor. Broadly, you want to see an expansionary budget to put about *£5,000m* into the economy so that economic activity will pick up and unemployment will go down. Laudable aims. But pumping money into the economy will not help our manufacturers enjoy sustained, wealth-creating growth.

Nor would an expansionary budget really touch the unemployment problem. It might produce a small reduction for a short while, *but* when the inevitable surge in inflation took place another million could well be thrown out of work.

One of the claims you advance for your economic prescriptions is that they would be *more* humane. But the sufferings of the unemployed today are largely the cruel result of wet policies adopted by successive governments during the *last* 20 years, both Labour and, I am afraid, Conservative.

If the Chancellor takes your advice, two things will happen. First, we will lose all credibility with the voters and they will be entitled to ask why they had to suffer exposure to the cold winds of economic reality if, all along, our problems could have been solved by reflation. Second, the resulting inflation will destroy our credibility abroad, sterling will plunge, inflation will get worse, interest rates will have to go through the roof, all the very real improvements in our economic performance will have been thrown away.

Since I never hear you speak of the positive achievements of our Government, allow me, with the greatest respect, to remind you of them.

● Inflation is down from 22 per cent in 1980 to 12 per cent now. It will continue down, particularly if we have a sensible wage round this winter.

● Productivity is massively improved. There are many examples, not only in the private sector, but, more surprisingly, in the nationalised industries; Leyland, British Steel, *British Airways*. Who would have thought in 1979 that British Steel would improve its output per man hour by 25 per cent overall and at two plants, Port Talbot and Llanwern, by nearly 50 per cent in three years.

● The volume of exports is rising fast. When measured between February and September of last year, non-oil exports were up at six per cent on an annual basis.

● Industrial production was up 1½ per cent in the last quarter of last year and housing starts are up substantially.

● We are getting our housekeeping right as well. At the last election the country owed £22,000m to overseas creditors. It owes £14,000m now.

Perhaps most important of all, there is an entirely new atmosphere at work. Both management and workers have started, at last, to recognize that they have the same objectives. All over the country people are buckling down and solving their problems together. Look at the record. Fewer days lost last year than any year since 1967. Fewer industrial disputes in the last two years than at any time since 1940.

Britain is on course for a gradual but sustained export-led economic recovery.

With these facts before you, dear colleague, why not make it your maxim for 1982 to stop carping and start spreading the good news.

Archie Hamilton

The author is MP for Epsom & Ewell and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Transport.



Roy Plomley (right) and two potential castaways: George Bernard Shaw said no, Paul McCartney gets marooned on Saturday.

Forty years on the island

On Saturday, to the familiar sound of seagulls, Roy Plomley's mellow voice will be heard on Radio 4 announcing his 1,629th castaway — Paul McCartney; and *Desert Island Discs* will be 40 years old.

It is the longest running programme under the same compere in the history of radio, so old that one of its first possible guests was Bernard Shaw. Then, no one had heard of Roy Plomley. The invitation came back, scrawled along the bottom the words: "No. Too busy with more important things. GBS". Few people, since, have resisted.

Like all inventors of a perfect idea, almost magical in its simplicity, Plomley remembers with absolute clarity the moment he dreamt it up. It was November 3 1941. He was back in London from France where, defying a 200-year family tradition in medicine, he had been working in commercial radio.

He was in his pyjamas on his way to bed when the notion came to him of inviting famous people to tell the world what music they liked best. Unlike most night-time inspirations, he decided not to put it off until the next morning: he typed the proposal and posted it. Sixteen days later the BBC replied: who would be his guests?

He had the list ready: Anna Neagle, J. B. Priestley, Arthur Askey, Kay Cavendish. Two months later the comedian Vic Oliver — then married to Winston Churchill's actress daughter Sarah — made history as the first castaway. He chose, Plomley recalls, *The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers* and some Chopin. Since that day the show has been off the air for only one period, between 1947 and 1951. No other week has been missed.

Today the format is almost precisely what it was in 1942: a potted, slightly humorous autobiography, told by the guest, interspersed with two-minute extracts from eight favourite records. For the first ten years it was just music; then castaways were allowed to include one luxury, providing it had no practical use.

A few years later, came a book, not the Bible or Shakespeare because the Gideon Society and the Nonesuch had thoughtfully shipwrecked them there first.

Guests are not hard to come by. They need know nothing whatever about music, but they must be famous. As Plomley points out, a taste in music defines people, and in his 40 minutes he tries to give that "third dimension to people already known in the media by two".

One of the few to refuse since GBS is Laurence Olivier, who courteously explains each time he is invited that while he will give interviews about acting, he will not speak about himself.

As a radio event, *Desert Island Discs* prides itself on its painlessness. There is no help and no rehearsal, but by the time the castaway is in the recording studio Plomley has done his homework: he has read much of whatever his guest may have written, boned up on newspaper cuttings, occasionally talked to mutual acquaintances.

The two are also by now friends. They have spent a pleasant day together, lunching (men at the Garrick, women at the Lansdowne), sifting through recordings and alternatives in the BBC's magnificent and still eloquently named "gramophone" library. Long before the red button switches to record, the castaway knows he is in for no nasty surprises.

Forty years have naturally provided a list of top favourites — in symphonies Beethoven's fifth, sixth and ninth, Dvorak's New World and Schubert's Unfinished, *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Lara's Theme from Dr Zhivago* — as well as an enjoyable fund of anecdotes. There was, for instance, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, seven of whose eight selections were of herself; the late Lord Thomson protested that he knew no music, then came up with eight 1930s dance numbers; Sir Arthur Bryant wanted *Pat-a Cake* by the Singing Dogs; Norman Mailer asked to take a stick of marijuana as his luxury and the explorer Duncan Carse wanted an inflatable rubber woman. David Hockney and David Holbrook both chose pornography for their books; Harvey Smith declined one altogether, saying he had never read one.

The programmes have also provided Plomley with the framework for a happy life. Through *Desert Island Discs*, which takes two days of his week, he has made friends and acquired a considerable musical education, quite apart from money: he had the foresight, years ago, to protect his idea, now used all over the world, by tight copyright.

It has left him the time to write 16 plays, a gossipy and predictably urbane book about the programme, and the confidence now to keep on writing. Genial and smiling, bald and round-faced, he lives in Putney, in a Victorian house that leads down to the river and is, he says, about to fall down. His attic study is lined with encyclopaedias, works of reference, a dog-eared Kobbe's guide to opera, novels, biographies.

Plomley also has a birthday next week, but which it is he will not say. He never intends to retire. "I am in that happy state that I do only the work I enjoy. I have no intention of stopping. One day they'll have trouble waking me — and that will be it." May that day be far distant, for *Desert Island Discs* would be unthinkable without him.

Caroline Moorehead

Catching the classical bus

In Czechoslovakia a folk-singer *has recently composed* a ballad called *Now listen, Socrates*. Two lines run: "Socrates has been tried, now he must pay the price; Such is the hero's lot, three cheers for cowardice." A police interrogator told one of the students arrested at Julius Tomin's seminar on classical philosophy in Prague; "Tell Tomin we'll get him — him and his Plato!" An ironic remark in the circumstances; had the policeman known about Plato's enthusiasm for censorship, he might have called for more Plato, not less.

This information comes from *Omnibus*, an impressive *new magazine about* the ancient world designed primarily for sixth-formers. Two numbers have already appeared, and a third is on the way. The editor, Oliver Taplin, a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is himself practised at traversing the ground between high scholarship and wider communication; the author of an academic 500-page blockbuster on *The Stagecraft of Aeschylus* (a snip at £20), he is also the man who told readers of *The Times* what to think about the *Oresteia*.

There has not been anything quite like this before. Some years back there used to be a magazine called *Acta Diurna*, written entirely in Latin, which covered the events of Roman history in the style and format of a modern newspaper. "Caesar nears Rubicon: what next?" It was great fun, but perhaps more appropriate to the time when many of those who learnt Latin learnt it early. Never realized, alas, was Paul Jennings's noble scheme for a Hollywood epic about ancient Rome scripted in the original language, in spite of the specimens of dialogue supplied by its originator: eg, *Mel, debes audire* ("Honey, you've got to listen"). In its own very different way *Omnibus* is also sensitive to the places where the classics are relevant to modern interests and issues; the editor confesses that he had wanted to call the magazine *AD/BC*, "to bring out the indivisibility of past and present." A series called *The Classical Continuum* traces the small but intriguing ways in which the visual signs and symbols of the ancient world still surround us: the serpent of Asclepius in chemists' shops in central Europe, Mercury on the Interflora advertisements, or, more piquantly, *the fasces carved on Leeds* Town Hall and engraved upon the old American silver dime, before Mussolini gave this ancient symbol a modern relevance of another kind.

Omnibus is resolutely topical in a variety of ways. The superb fifth-century Greek bronzes recently discovered in the sea off Riace in southern Italy are illustrated. John Gould subtly investigates the feminism of Euripides' *Medea*, concluding that the heroine "makes sense, not as a woman that fifth-century Athenians might have met in their waking experience, but as a figure they might have imagined — *and feared.*" That makes the play seem very close to the anxieties awakened in our own society by the breakdown of traditional assumptions about male superiority.

In an advance extract from the forthcoming *Cambridge History of Classical Literature* Niall Rudd brings out the violence and insecurity that surrounded *Horace in early* life, things too often left out of the conventional picture of the poet as a middle-aged moderate. He observes also that the view of Horace as a model of polite good taste depends upon omitting two poems so (deliberately) disgusting that commentators have often ignored them altogether.

Mike Brearley is interviewed and persuaded (with a little prodding) to explain how much the classics have meant to him; Denis Healey is to be the next to fill this slot. Kathy Wilkes describes the origin of Tomin's seminars, some of which she attended, and the story of their suppression. She argues that the authorities were rightly afraid of Tomin's teaching, freedom of inquiry being necessarily a threat to the regime's stability. That claim, which amounts to saying that a communist state cannot tolerate genuine academic work at all, is perhaps overstated; but like much more in *Omnibus*, it stimulates the reader to ask more questions.

The magazine reprints from a Sunday colour supplement a passionate plea by Bel Mooney for the retention of Latin in schools *Omnibus* means "for all"; it will be splendid if the optimism implicit in the title proves justified.

Richard Jenkyns

Rape: a direct line to reassurance

The rape line at New York City Police Headquarters rang. Detective Ellen King had been on duty for 15 minutes and it was the first call of the day.

She spoke softly, reassuringly, giving her name and rank. The sister of a teenage rape victim was on the line in distress — her sister was attacked three months ago and she was still reliving the crisis. But that was not the only problem.

"Our father won't talk about it", she said. "He refuses to acknowledge that it happened. The subject is taboo. My sister is going crazy. We are all going crazy."

Detective King, aged 38, a former teacher, is one of 51 detectives in New York City assigned to four sex crimes squads. They are carefully selected for their manner: they are expected to be sensitive, patient and sympathetic.

Detective King listened for several minutes without interrupting. "It seems to me that your father needs counselling", she said eventually. "Let me give you some numbers to call. Do you mind if I send some literature to your sister so she knows where to go for help?"

The police had already *investigated the case, without* result. Detective King was not performing a strict police function by giving guidance to the young woman on the telephone, yet she did so readily. She believes that helping rape victims and their families is just as important as catching the culprit.

Picking up the vital black telephone

Each sex crimes unit is headed by a lieutenant and two or three sergeants. They investigate only first degree sexual assault and are responsible directly to the Chief of Detectives at police headquarters in Manhattan.

Most detectives in the rape squads are men. Detective King helps coordinate the work of the four units as well as sharing the task of answering the 24-hour rape line. Only a woman police officer ever picks up that vital black telephone — the role of a policeman comes later.

Most victims prefer to be *interviewed by a male police* officer. "It is reassuring, a short time after the attack, to speak to a man who is kind and helpful", Detective King said. "It helps get your perspectives of men back into order. In cases of attacks on children or highly disturbed women we send a female officer."

One of the functions of the sex crimes units is the education of doctors in what is called "rape protocol", the collection of essential evidence to use in court against an accused man. Detective King arranges seminars for all rape detectives given by psychologists, psychiatrists and lawyers.

She lectures women's groups on prevention and awareness. "It is essential to persuade rape victims to go to hospital immediately because there is nothing a jury likes better than firm evidence of trauma", she said. "If she delays for several days her story is less credible."

Persuading victims to stand up in court and face intimate questioning about their sexual record is a consistent problem. But police officers in New York do not usually put strong pressure on a victim if she does not want to testify.

"What we try to do is reassure the victim that she is not guilty", Detective King went on. "Often she feels she brought it on herself by lack of caution or simple stupidity. It is explained to her that there is a big difference between involuntary sex and sexuality. She has to be made to feel clean again after a terrible violation of her being."

Husbands, too, are frequently in need of counselling. They often suspect whether intercourse was truly forced — sometimes they blame their wives for inviting the attack by lack of caution.

"The home a victim has to return to is all important", Detective King said. "Parents, husbands and boyfriends have an essential role in helping her come to terms with the experience. The police can direct people towards counselling agencies and, by showing sympathy and understanding right at the beginning, we can be of great comfort."

When sympathy and understanding are essential

On her desk, amid the hubbub of police headquarters, there is a well-thumbed police directory containing scores of numbers and addresses of groups dedicated to the well-being of assault victims. Four are especially important: they are the hospitals that operate rape crisis programmes with federal assistance, giving short-term counselling to help victims over the first four to six weeks of trauma.

Many cities in the United States are highly organized in coordinating the police and welfare effort, but nine years ago, New York was among the first to establish specialized rape detectives. The fight, however, remains uphill. In 1970 there were 2,141 reports of rape in New York City and 919 convictions. In 1980 there were 3,711 complaints and 1,448 convictions.

"We still think we are making progress", Detective King insisted. "The attitude of a policeman is all important in helping a victim over the feeling of being dirty and violated. We call it sensitivity training." And with that, the telephone rang again.

Christopher Thomas



Rape counselling, New York style: Detective Ellen King talks to a victim.

Desmond Wilcox and 'The Jews': a BBC inquiry

The news that Desmond Wilcox, freelance television producer and husband of Esther Rantzen, is hoping to write and present a television series called "The Jews" has led to an internal inquiry in the BBC.

In May 1977 Louis Marks, another freelance producer at present working in the plays department of the BBC, submitted an idea entitled "The Jews" to Aubrey Singer, then controller of BBC 2. Singer liked the idea, asked him to develop it further and sent him to the United States to look for a suitable presenter.

By the autumn, Marks had done a full-scale treatment outlining a series of 13 programmes covering the whole field of the Diaspora. His intention was that he should write or produce the series, or both. In October that year Singer thought that the time had come when the project should be moved forward and lodged with a programme department. *He decided* that General Features, at that time headed by Desmond Wilcox, would be the most suitable place.

Marks met Wilcox and all the material he had so far prepared — treatments, research, contacts — was handed to him together with a request that a press announcement should be made saying that a series on the Jews was in preparation. Wilcox said an announcement would be premature.

Soon after this Singer was promoted to become director of *radio and within a year Wilcox* left the BBC to become freelance. Bill Cotton, the deputy managing director of BBC television, is investigating the whole matter.

Yesterday Marks told me: "The matter is under discussion at the BBC and I would not want to make any further comment at this stage." Desmond Wilcox commented: "There is no problem as far as I am concerned and I am confident of the outcome."

I understand that Mr Wilcox's idea was to look at nine different Jewish families in nine different countries with a view to characterizing the contemporary condition of the Jews, whereas Mr Marks's idea was to include historical as well as contemporary *material*.

Willing for Dylan

Richard Burton's devotion to Dylan Thomas has induced him to abandon his role as Richard Wagner for 24 hours and fly from Vienna, where he is filming a series about the composer, to London for a memorial concert in Thomas's honour. He is expected to appear as the narrator in an edited version of *Under Milk Wood*, directed by Douglas Cleverdon, in the second half of the concert at the Duke of Yorks Theatre on February 28.

The show, which will also feature Anthony Hopkins, Peter O'Toole, Hywel Bennett and Angharad Rees, has been arranged to help pay for the £5,000 marble plaque to Thomas in Westminster Abbey's Poet's Corner and a replica at St *Martin's Church*, Laugharne. Burton, however, will not be able to attend the unveiling the following day, St David's.

THE TIMES DIARY



Further bereavement in the animal kingdom, I am sorry to say, following our report yesterday of the death of Hamlet, the New York Algonquin's famous cat.

Daphne, the pelican, has gone to that great aviary in the sky after 25 years residence on Duck Island in St James's Park, London. An autopsy at London Zoo revealed that, like Hamlet, she died from kidney failure.

A present from the American Strategic Air Command, Daphne arrived in London with Wilfred, another north American white pelican, but was widowed in 1962. She was much admired by staff at the park for her determination to decline bread and other titbits which the public offered despite the warning signs. In fact she was so fastidious that she refused the regulation mackerel diet and insisted on whiting.

She will be sorely missed.

Flying high

Lady Chichester unveiled an enterprising plan at her party last night to publish new editions of some of the books in which her husband Sir Francis, who died in 1972, recorded his extraordinary adventures.

The first of these, *Solo to Sydney*, about his flight to Australia in 1929 in a Gypsy Moth only five months after having learned to fly, is of particular sentimental value to Lady Chichester, née Sheila Craven. Chichester gave it to her as a wedding present in 1937. He and Sheila had met in Devon the year before. She was a regular visitor to the golf course at Westward Ho and Chichester, who was staying nearby, was still recovering from a horrendous crash into the harbour at Katsuura, Japan, in 1930 after flying into some telephone wires.

Lady Chichester told me: "I was staying with friends and one day Francis walked in. Somehow he had survived his injuries but he was still terribly nervous. Yet within a week he had asked me to marry him."

Lady Chichester, who has written a foreword to *Solo to Sydney* (Conway Maritime Press), reveals that her husband, though entranced by the idea of fresh achievements, did not always learn easily. She said: "I have seen him patiently practising fly-fishing in a square in Chelsea, like Matisse, who said: 'I have drawn this line a hundred times before I got it right.'"



Todd's return

Richard Todd, the square-jawed hero of some 50 films in the 20 years after the war (including a number in which he won it single-handed) has quietly returned to the West End stage where he last performed in *Dear Octopus* at the Haymarket in 1967. He has just replaced the equally suave Francis Matthews at the Duchess Theatre as Stone, the seedy little man obsessed with killing, in Richard Harris's thriller, *The Business of Murder*.

Todd's re-emergence follows his resignation from Triumph Theatre Productions, the international production company he set up with Duncan Weldon and Paul Elliott in 1970. He travelled the world with Triumph, starring in *Roar Like a Dove*, *The Grass is Greener* *A Christmas Carol* and *The Winslow Boy* but last year he found himself suffering from homesickness for the West End.

"I'd had a bellyful of travelling and I told my agent it was time I came back to London. It's a take-over part, but it's such a good play," said Todd. "It may not be the sort of part you expect from me but at my age you look for challenges."

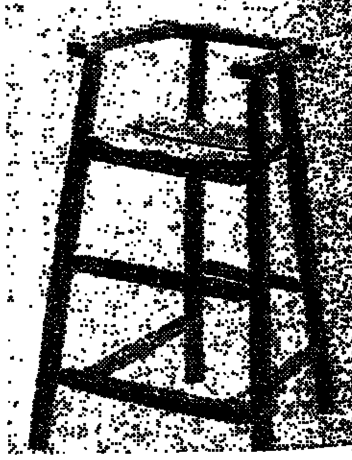
Now 62, Todd lives in Lincolnshire with his second wife, Virginia, a former model. Film lovers will recall him as the prickly Scots corporal in *The Hasty Heart* in 1949, the part which established him and for which he was nominated for an Oscar. Every day during its making he was driven to the studio by another aspiring actor, Ronald Reagan.

Royal seat

I trust that the high chair made for the baby of the Princess of Wales by Richard La Trobe Bateman, the West Country designer, will have safety features incorporated before it is presented to Prince Charles next month. La Trobe Bateman, whose work is included in the Crafts Council's index of selected craftwork, has made it from an oak tree felled on the estate of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat.

The chair, which is suitable for a child to use at normal table height, will be presented to the Prince at the opening of the Crafts Council gallery and information centre in London next month.

But will it have a safety harness to it fitted by then or will this be left to the Princess of Wales to organize?



The royal chair: safety harness?

Unsuitable?

More disturbing news from Savile Row where I last reported that Huntsman, the bespoke tailors and shirt-makers, was to introduce a range of off-the-peg suits and overecoats. Now Wells of Mayfair is offering its customers free cloth for any suit they order within the next six weeks. This unpleasant sign of the times means that a suit costing £450 there will be cheaper by *up to £100*.

Michael Horsnell

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

THE UNION CENSORS

Tin pot dictators do it frequently, General Jaruzelski has just done it, civil servants are trained to do it, and now engine drivers and porters are doing it. They are trying to stop ideas and information they do not like reaching the wider public. Everybody believes in the freedom of the press until it affects a vested interest. Members of ASLEF and the National Union of Railwaymen are protecting the vested interest of their good name, they would say, in blacking the distribution by rail of *The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun*, and the *News of the World*. They are, of course, doing no such thing. They are doing a grave disservice to their union and to the long struggle for the freedom of the press and the free flow of information in which working men have played as prominent a part as many an academic, journalist or parliamentarian.

The self-appointed censors who are standing guard at some of the main railway stations say they are expressing their anger because *The Sun* carried allegations by two young railway men about fiddles on the railway. They say the allegations are false. If that is so, the union censors are being very inept. They would have everything to gain from open press inquiry and examination of their case against *The Sun*. When *The Sun* published its report it aroused a legitimate interest in the public, which every other newspaper was eager to satisfy, to explore the allegations further and give them shade and context.

What do the censors have to fear from that process of inquiry? Despite the mythologies peddled by the disruptive left, the national press is not in collusion. It is in competition. This includes *The Times* and *The Sun* which share both common ownership and editorial independence. From the process of diligent inquiry, therefore, the offended blackers would have had their grievance ventilated to the world. Of course if the allegations are true, and the union men know them to be true, or partly true, they are accomplices to fraud. In either case, the ease with which the censors have disregarded the legal machinery is disturbing. The undertakings given to the High Court on Sunday by two Aslef officials were kept by them, but they extended to no others. Any future injunction sought and obtained, would apply only to those named in them. The possibilities for anarchic obstruction are endless. There is nothing very new about this. Freedom in any society depends upon a common consent and recognition of its value as much as it does on legal restraints and inhibitions.

It is sad, therefore, that so few responsible people have felt themselves able or willing or interested enough to speak about this blatant limitation. Every act of illiberality and censorship which is winked at merely prepares the ground for the next. As Henry Thoreau said of the first railway train, what we then see is merely 'wickedness going faster.' There is one quarter, of course, from whom one can expect more than rhetoric. It is British Rail which employs the censors and it is British Rail which is failing to fulfil its contract to carry newspapers. They should institute their own disciplinary procedures forthwith.

Of course, there is underlying the anarchy at Kings Cross and elsewhere a suspicion among union members that the press is not on their side and that it is occasionally or even frequently harsh or unfair. There are some remedies for error and falsehood. There is a law of defamation which punishes damaging or malicious statements. There is the Press Council, though it admittedly takes time to establish the facts in any particular case and issue its rebukes or acquittals. But most importantly there is the diversity of the British press. It is not a monolith. That diversity would have played benevolently on the issues raised by the two railway workers. And in that diversity the power of any single newspaper to advance its own views is always limited by two factors: its acceptance by sufficient numbers of readers to assure its survival and by the journalistic integrity of its staff.

None of these answers is conclusive. Certainly they will not satisfy the paranoic or the mischievous. But the press does not claim to be perfect. It claims to be free. The press has no rights other than those of the ordinary citizen. It exercises its powers of inquiry and dissemination on his behalf and it is against the ordinary citizen that the blackers of Kings Cross are striking.

TIED IN TO SIBERIA

The French Government's decision to conclude a major gas deal with the Russians only a few weeks after President Reagan's announcement of trade sanctions against the Soviet Union is indelicate to say the least. The French, who have been as outspoken as any Continental country in their condemnation of what is happening in Poland, must have known the propaganda advantage such an action would give to the Russians and the damage it will do to the already frayed unity of the western allies in response to Polish events. Even if the French had felt that the deal was inevitable and right, they could have played the Russians at a distance for the time being until the moment was more propitious.

The problem for the French, and for the Germans who had already concluded a similar deal late last year before the military take-over in Poland, is that they want the gas and see all too many overwhelming commercial reasons for going ahead with it. While the United States Administration can hector the Europeans over the need to break relations with the Russians, the simple fact is that Russian gas has already taken on a major role in Europe's energy pattern and is now required to expand even more if that balance is to be maintained into the future.

The reason is the expected decline of the huge Groningen gas field in Holland. It has been on the back of growing exports from this field that North-west Europe has built up its gas industry, increasing the share of gas in the primary energy market from less than 5 per cent in 1970 to more than 15 per cent today. Without new supplies to replace Groningen, the major European countries could face severe problems in meeting demand during the latter part of the decade.

The alternatives to Russian suppliers are far from attractive. Development of North Sea reserves, which could prove very considerable, has been held up by the conservationist approach of the Norwegians and the recent decision of the United Kingdom government not to back a major gas gathering pipeline system. To the south, both the Libyans and Algerians can and do supply gas but have recently proved both greedy and unreliable. Russian gas in this context gives greater flexibility to the system, while the Russian need for foreign earnings has induced them to offer highly competitive prices. If the French have pursued Russian gas so forcefully, they can at least claim to have done more than any other European country to diversify their energy resources through an ambitious nuclear programme and through gas purchases from Algeria. And if others criticise the French, it has to be said that the British in particular have done nothing to develop either a European energy policy or even a development of North Sea gas which might prove a counterpoint to Russian supplies.

It is on this point that Western European governments should think again about the current negotiations with the Russians. Over the longer-term, there may well be good reason for negotiating additional contracts from the Russians. Although the latest sales will raise the proportion of Russian gas deliveries to demand in France, Italy and Germany to 30 per cent of gas use in the late 1980s, Russian gas will still form no more than 5 per cent of total energy use. The difficulty comes in flexibility. If there are no readily available alternatives, then the Russians will be able to use a sizable share of German and French gas supply to apply pressure either through price or in other more political ways. If the Europeans were prepared to develop a pipeline network capable of switching sources and reserve capacity in the North Sea, then the boot would be on the other foot. It would be the Russians that would find it difficult to switch exports and the European customers who could ensure non-dependence.

As it is, there are many problems which are likely to delay if not completely undermine Russian plans to pipe gas from Siberia into western Europe. Their limited ability to pay for the pipe and equipment, their reluctance to buy that equipment from the Europeans and the continuing United States dominance of the technology are all casting a serious question mark over the project, whatever the sales contracts. But as it is, the Europeans need that gas. As long as there is no allied effort to develop policies to get round that, no one should blame individual countries such as France from doing what is necessary to give themselves a balanced fuel economy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economic tasks in the Highlands

From Sir Kenneth Alexander

Sir, Although, as Lord Kirkhill says (January 16), the words quoted by the Chairman of the Highland Board (January 13) were from the hydro board's annual report and not from the Act, the Act does put "collaboration in the carrying out of any measures for the economic development and social improvement of the North of Scotland district" alongside "meeting the demands of ordinary consumers" as the hydro board's prime duties. In the light of the seriousness of the issues under consideration Lord Kirkhill should have made this clear.

As the pioneering work of providing electricity for small and dispersed communities throughout the Highlands and islands is largely achieved, I would argue that economic development should now be given priority. This argument is reinforced when it is recognised that the major social problems of the Highlands and islands stem particularly from the absence of secure employment for substantial proportions of the population of working age in particular communities. The Invergordon/Alness area is now the most threatened and depressed of such areas.

The Highlands and islands would be helped more by taking the benefit of their hydro power in the form of much-needed employment and industrial growth than as a marginally lower domestic rate for their electricity, a sacrifice which the movement of relative costs would probably erode within a few years. I find it difficult to accept that the Act would block such an approach but, if this is so, amending legislation should be enacted.

Lord Kirkhill tells us that the hydro board has designed its stations to operate for a minimum number of hours per day, whereas the smelter requires a continuous supply. Nevertheless, if the proposed hydro charge were accepted by Government in principle, a low-cost supply could be provided. The total demand of the smelter for electricity is much less than the total supply of hydro power so that a book-keeping adjustment would enable the hydro board to operate the policy principle even though the actual supply to the smelter would not at present be entirely hydro.

In view of the major and continuing upward shift in the relative prices of alternative sources of energy, earlier decisions to abandon further development of hydro power should be reviewed as part of a much-needed and wider review of the capital investment programme for electricity generation in Scotland.

It is clear that the problems of the smelter extend beyond the cost of power, but painfully ironic that smelters can continue in production in other locations in the United Kingdom where the real costs of producing power considerably exceed the costs of producing hydro. The review I propose reinforces the case for short-term pump priming of the kind already suggested for the smelter by the Secretary of State for Scotland. When considered within the wider context of changes in the future pattern and costs of electricity your criticism of this proposal as "short-term reasoning" (leading article, January 8) may rebound.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ALEXANDER,
Ardnacraggan House,
Callander,
Perthshire.
January 16.

Case for ethnic minority schooling

From the Leader of the Opposition in the ILEA

Sir, You report (January 23) Lord Scarman as saying that he would view with absolute horror the development of separate Islamic or Hindu schools; that his experience in Northern Ireland told him that one cause of the trouble there was the separate education of Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and that he did not want that to be mirrored in this country.

Following the publication of his balanced and widely acclaimed report on the Brixton disorders, April 10-12, 1981, I am hesitant to criticize Lord Scarman on any aspect of race relations, but there are issues here which deserve the most careful consideration.

The "voluntary-aided" or church schools are a traditional and important part of the maintained sector of education in England and Wales. They are extremely popular with many parents, a significant proportion of whom send their children to these schools because of their religious convictions, whilst others appreciate the structured and disciplined ethos which permeates many of these Anglican, Roman Catholic and, fewer in number, Methodist and Jewish schools.

Certainly, they make a significant contribution to parental choice in education, and usually give, for those who want it, a very real expression to the requirements for religious instruction contained in the 1944 Education Act.

My experience as Leader of the Opposition on the Inner London Education Authority leads me to believe that there is a growing demand within certain sections of our society for the establishment of voluntary-aided schools whose religious basis is other than that of the Christian church.

Is it right, in a pluralist society, to oppose the establishment of such schools? If so, might we not have, in justice, to question the continued existence of church schools within the maintained sector?

I am sure that I cannot be alone in believing that church schools make a necessary and desirable contribution to education, and in feeling that the concept of voluntary-aided Islamic and Hindu schools is one which is not unworthy of serious discussion.

There is a dilemma here. On the one hand is the fear, expressed by Lord Scarman, that such a proposal would lead to sectarian divisions within society; but on the other hand, it is surely hypocritical for us to stress the importance of encouraging minority groups to retain pride in their cultural heritage, while at the same time denying them a very practical means of so doing.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SMITH,
Members' Lobby
The County Hall, SE1
January 24

Marlborough plate dispersal fear

From Mr Arthur Grimwade

Sir, Pursuant to your article (January 20) on the gold wine coolers from Althorp, may I, as author at the late Lord Spencer's request of a series of articles on "Silver at Althorp" in *The Connoisseur*, 1962-64, and a subsequent booklet on the same subject for sale to visitors to the house, express my deep concern, shared I know by others in the museum world, as to the future of the famous Marlborough ambassadorial plate, which came to the Spencer family through the bequest of the great Duke's widow, Sarah, to her favourite grandson, John Spencer.

This remarkable group of silver, last seen in London at the Victoria and Albert Museum some 15 years ago, rarer, in fact, in its own kind than any of the Althorp pictures in theirs, was issued to the duke, one of England's two greatest generals, through the Royal Jewel Office as his perquisite of office as Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General of Holland in 1701, and carried in his train throughout his famous campaigns of the succeeding war.

Without contradiction the greatest surviving single group of official plate issued to one man, it comprises the large wine cistern, 4ft wide, by Phillip Rollos, the smaller cistern and matching fountain by Pierre Harache, the pair of superb ewers and dishes by the same famous Huguenot maker, and the huge pilgrim bottles by John Goode.

As well as these there are the exceedingly rare pairs of French ewers of 1674 and pilgrim bottles of 1657, almost certainly the gift of Louis XIV to "Colonel Churchill as the duke then was, for his services to the French king as commanding officer of the English regiment in France in 1673.

That this remarkable group of the finest period of English (and French) silversmiths' art (with some pieces associated with the first duke) should, through any financial stress, ever come to be dispersed piecemeal (as already suggested in effect by the reported offer of the gold icepails to the British Museum) would surely be an event in the field of the decorative arts of this country to be averted at all costs, and to be given top priority by the National Heritage Memorial Fund should such fears actually materialize.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR GRIMWADE
Garrick Club, WC1
January 21.

ILEA representation

From the Chairman of the Inner London Education Authority

Sir, While fully supporting the views expressed in his letter (January 16) by the Leader of the Inner London Education Authority, Bryn Davies, on the necessity to preserve the unified education service, I have to express a reservation on the question he deals with relating to membership of the authority. As Mr Davies says, both I and my vice-chairman are representatives of our borough councils. I should point out in passing that neither of us is a member of the powerful policy committee, which currently out of 12 members has only two from the boroughs.

Both of us feel as a result of our experience on the authority, that the balance of 13 borough members to 35 GLC/ILEA members does not allow borough attitudes sufficient strength. This is particularly evident when the boroughs are expressing a similar view. It is interesting to recall that, in its evidence to the Young committee some 18 months ago, the ILEA proposed that the borough membership of the authority should be doubled. That evidence was agreed by the Labour group and subsequently was accepted by subcommittees and the full authority.

One of the factors supporting the need for a new look at the composition of the authority is the imminence of parliamentary/GLC boundary changes, which will inevitably result in still fewer inner-London seats. The resulting reduction in GLC/ILEA members will have to be compensated for by an increase in borough members if there are to be sufficient numbers to carry the heavy workload.

All Labour members in ILEA are totally committed to resist Government demands for massive cuts which would inevitably seriously damage education provision. Nevertheless, at a time when the boroughs are faced with intolerable decisions about the level of services their ratepayers can sustain and are looking at all possible ways of saving money without damaging cuts, it would be helpful to have more members at County Hall who are daily having to deal with the competing claims for scarce resources.

Yours etc.,
ANN S. WARD, Chairman,
ILEA,
Chairman's Room,
The County Hall, SE1.

Computers and privacy

From Professor P. A. Samet

Sir, Mr Meacher, in his article about computer files and invasion of privacy (January 20), makes the common mistake of confusing the protection of individual rights regarding privacy with the way in which personal information can be stored.

Information is no less sensitive when it is held outside a computer system than within one, which is why the Lindop Committee was concerned with data protection, whereas the original White Paper which led to the committee's establishment had been concerned only with computers. The problem is misuse of and traffic in information, not how this is done.

The ready availability of cheap microprocessors has led to a situation in which it is virtually impossible to enforce laws about computerised storage of information. Legislation which cannot be enforced brings the law into disrepute and is best avoided.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SAMET,
Professor of Computer Science,
Computer Centre,
University College London,
Gower Street WC1.
January 21.

Papal visit

From Monsignor Ralph Brown

Sir, May I respond to the story by David Hewson (January 21) on the television rights and the papal visit to set the matter in its proper context.

More than six months ago discussions were already taking place about the desirability of having a film/video of the papal visit. It was considered that such a record should be a reflective film which analysed what the Holy Father had said in his addresses, and which would link his message with the pastoral mission of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It would provide an important educational aid long after the Pope had left the country. This kind of film would obviously be very different from immediate news coverage.

Because of the capital outlay involved in launching such a film record, it has been necessary to look at possible ways of guaranteeing its commercial viability. The proposal to limit television rights has been put to the papal visit organisers, but there has been no decision on the matter.

The media, especially television, will reach many more people than the few millions who could actually be present at events presided over by the Holy Father. The Church also recognises and commends the rich possibilities of the media. For these reasons the papal visit organisers wish to offer the fullest possible cooperation to the press and broadcasting media, and are already doing so.

I hope this serves to clarify the matter.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH BROWN,
Papal Visit Central Coordinator for England and Wales,
St Vincent's Convent,
Carlisle Place, SW1.
January 22.

Mr Gerard Noel, whose letter we published yesterday, is Editor in Chief of *The Catholic Herald*, not the Editor, who is Mr Daniel Counihan. The views Mr Noel expressed do not necessarily represent those of the paper.

Sugar discrimination

From the Ambassador of Barbados to the EEC

Sir, You have done ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) sugar producers a genuine service by publishing the thoughtful letters of Lord Campbell (January 5) and Lord Jellicoe (January 9) on the subject of the so-called negotiations between the European Community and ourselves on cane sugar prices for the 1981 crop. I can only welcome this small breach in the wall of silence with which the media in Europe have surrounded a problem with such profound repercussions for the populations of a large number of developing countries, most of them members of the Commonwealth.

I am particularly grateful to Lord Campbell for the cogent manner in which he has set out the case for an early settlement of a dispute which has now lasted seven months, and has left ACP producers without a guaranteed price for their 1981 cane sugar at a time when many countries, including my own, are getting ready to reap their 1982 crop.

One statement in Lord Jellicoe's letter is, however, somewhat troubling. He refers to the 2 per cent levy which the Community imposes on its own Quota A sugar, an internal measure designed to discourage overproduction of beet sugar, and draws the curious conclusion that even an increase of 7½ per cent for ACP sugar would give ACP countries an advantage vis-à-vis EEC producers with an increase of 8½ per cent.

This conclusion manages to be both canard and red herring; the price for ACP sugar is supposed to be set on the basis of a protocol which strictly limits the amount of ACP sugar which can come into the EEC market. It is hard to see why the ACP should be caught up in the toils of a purely internal disincentive programme.

When it is borne in mind that ACP producers must pay, out of the price they receive, the cost of freighting their sugar from distant ports to the European markets, it is a little hard to be asked to swallow the Mies van der Rohe thesis that "less is more".

Lord Jellicoe also suggests, somewhat puzzlingly, that there is ACP resistance to the revised commission proposal for an increase of 8½ per cent for ACP sugar coupled with the abolition of the present storage levy on ACP sugar. I must categorically state that this is not the case. While I fully agree, for the reason which Lord Jellicoe advances, on the inanity of this levy, I must point out that this too is an internal Community matter in which ACP views, pro or con, weigh even less than they do in the annual ritual in which the Community unilaterally fixes the price to be paid for ACP sugar and, emulating Orwellian semantics, calls the process "negotiation".

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER JACKMAN,
(Chairman, ACP Subcommittee on Sugar),
14 avenue Lloyd George,
Brussels.

Unversed

From Mr P. J. Hope

Sir, The case is worse than Lord David Cecil (January 13) imagines.

Last year my daughter took the Associated Examining Boards O-level examination in English literature and her set books were as follows: *The Old Wives' Tale* (Arnold Bennett); *The School for Scandal* (Richard Brinsley Sheridan); *Four Modern Story Tellers* (stories by Maugham, Lessing, Samsom and Fitzgerald); *My Family and Other Animals* (Gerald Durrell); *The Siege of Krishnapur* (J. G. Farrell).

Not only no poetry whatsoever but not even "the compulsory Shakespeare play"!— and, if I may say so without disrespect, a very odd selection of English literature indeed for an O-level examination.

Whilst applauding the general theme of Lord David Cecil's letter and deploring the fact that my daughter read no poetry at school, this is not a matter of "state" or "private" education but apparent blindness or lack of judgment on the part of the examining boards, or at least one of them.

Yours faithfuly,
P. J. HOPE,
Elmcroft.
Hightown, Merseyside.
January 15.

Social sciences

From Professor Robin Marris

Sir, It seems unlikely that the attitude displayed in the letters you have published on the subject of social sciences research so far represents the weight of professional opinion, especially of opinion among the younger generation of academics and research workers who, being very busy, are less prone, Sir, to write to you.

Professor Ferns's grievances (January 21) are particularly difficult to comprehend. He complains that the Social Science Research Council method of judging proposals has impaired the autonomy of universities in initiating research. To this there are two rejoinders.

Firstly, before the advent of the SSRC there was not much money in this country for any social science research, and much of what there was came from American foundations who were showing increasing reluctance to subsidise national responsibilities in developed countries.

Secondly, what on earth is wrong with the principle that research proposals are best evaluated by committees of professionally competent persons advised by anonymous referees? This is the method found most effective in other countries, and especially by the United States National Science Foundation which provides funds for both natural and social science. The practices of the NSF are part of a general American approach to the support of research that is widely believed to have been the main cause of the extraordinary United States performance in recent decades in the Nobel Prizes for natural science and economics.

A recent article on your feature page (January 15) showed that a substantial part of the SSRC's money goes to economics. Ten years ago worldwide opinion saw British economics as in a state of doldrums, if not decline. Today the same forum is increasingly recognising a new generation of original, rigorous, statistically sophisticated and politically detached young economists who are currently teaching and researching in British universities.

No reasonably objective observer could escape the conclusion that the SSRC has been a significant factor in the recovery. The reasons are to be found not only in the actual provision of funds but also in the process by which they are awarded, namely a process which is both competitive and exacting.

Although academics, like all animals, will sometimes scratch each others' backs, they are also exceptionally quick to criticise bogus or sloppy proposals. In setting high standards for the award of funds, the SSRC has also raised standards of research. Perhaps this is what has riled Professor Ferns.

Yours, etc.,
ROBIN MARRIS,
Birkbeck College,
University of London,
Department of Economics,
7-15 Gresse Street, W1.
January 22.

Oak shakes

From Mr Peter R. Stedman

Sir, I was most interested to read the letter from Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor (December 19, 1981).

In 1978 I, too, became aware that oak shakes were no longer readily available in the United Kingdom. (Shakes are handsplit and shingles are sawn automatically.)

Many of the church steeples and lych gates on which cedar shingles were being applied were originally designed to be covered with oak shakes. As a result, the renovation work did not always faithfully restore the original appearance.

Searching in Belgium and France, I discovered a French craftsman who had been manufacturing shakes from sweet chestnut (*Castanea Sativa*) for over 30 years. Sweet chestnut is in many ways more appropriate for the production of shakes.

The design of these shakes was identical to that of the traditional oak shakes used in England for many centuries. Since April, 1981, the spires of three small churches have been re-covered with chestnut shakes with great success.

A craftsman has now set up in full-scale production using traditional production methods, and further projects will be completed this year.

Yours faithfully,
PETER R. STEDMAN.
3 Oak Tree Cottages,
Fyning Lane,
Rogate,
Petersfield, Hampshire.
January 14.

Loyal Englishman

From Mr O. R. M. Sebag-Montefiore

Sir, I cannot let Peter Watson's remarks (Diary, November 21) on the remains of my great-great-great uncle, Sir Moses Montefiore, pass without comment.

It is true that Sir Moses took a very deep and personal interest in the Holy Land, then part of the Turkish Empire, making seven visits there and contributing a very great deal to the agricultural and economic future of the indigenous population, even building a Kentish-type windmill outside Jerusalem. But he also, during a long life of over 100 years, paid visits on many occasions to Russia, Poland, Germany, Rumania, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt and Italy to try and alleviate the disabilities under which his co-religionists suffered.

Sir Moses, during his lifetime, discussed with his wife where they should be buried and they jointly picked the spot in the grounds of the synagogue which he had built at Ramsgate.

Sir Moses was an intensely loyal Englishman. The Spanish Portuguese Jewish Congregation, of which he was and now I am a member, some years ago refused a request to transfer the remains to Israel, and many of my family feel strongly with me that he and his wife's remains should stay undisturbed at Ramsgate. This, I believe, is also the wish of that borough.

Yours faithfully,
O. R. M. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE,
Brook Hall,
Finchingfield, Essex.

A diary in question

From Lady Walley

Sir, What a ridiculous argument it is that doubts as to the authenticity of a diary should be thought to destroy its value. *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife* has given pleasure to my family (and to friends to whom I have introduced it) since I came across it in the fifties; and it was high time that it was reprinted. (I agree that the price is high for a paperback.)

If the book is not based on genuine records, it should join the ranks of fame with such books as the Grossmiths' *Diary of a Nobody* and Daisy Ashford's *The Young Visiters*. But to me the diary *feels* too human for complete invention — and that it deviates from "received" sociologial history on some points only strengthens the impression.

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH M. WALLEY.
46 Rotherwick Road, NW11.
January 23.

Proper names

From Mrs Jane Booth

Sir, I recently received a letter addressed to "The Grave". I was somewhat put out that the Post Office had no apparent difficulty in deciding its destination.

Yours faithfully,
JANE BOOTH
The Grange,
Claverden,
Warwick.
January 21.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 25: The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Lord Rupert Nevill at the Memorial Service of the Lord Cornwallis which was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, today.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 25: The Duke of Kent was present at the Memorial Service for the Lord Cornwallis which was held in St Margaret's, Westminster today.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 25: Princess Alexandra was present at the Memorial Service for the Lord Cornwallis which was held in St Margaret's, Westminster today.

In the evening, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a Charity Fashion Show by Hanae Mori, given in aid of the Mental Health Foundation of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, at the Japanese Embassy Residence, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A book of condolence for Senor Eduardo Frei will be open at the Chilean Embassy, 12 Devonshire Street, London, W1, on January 26, 27, and 28 from 10 am to 5 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr Kenneth Hugh Mather will be held at All Hallows by the Tower, Byward Street, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, February 2, 1982, at noon.

A meeting of thanksgiving for the life of Miss May Alison Davidson will be held at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Friday, February 26, 1982, at 3.00 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Mark Arnold-Forster will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields, on Thursday, January 28, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. F. M. S. Hillgarth and N.Sig.na A. C. Grabau
The engagement is announced between Justin, son of the late Captain and Mrs Alan Hillgarth, of Illannanagh House, Ballinderry, co Tipperary, and Antonella Charlotte, younger daughter of Dott Enrico Grabau Nobile Patrizio di Livorno e di Volterra, of Villa Grabau Palmata, Ponte a Moriano, Lucca, Italy, and N. D. Maria Grazia Grabau, of Rome.

Captain R. F. Jammes, RTR, and Miss S. E. Johnston
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. R. J. Jammes, of Wooston, Bedfordshire, and Sally, only daughter of Mr and Mrs I. A. H. Johnston, of Barfield, Brandsby, North Yorkshire.

Mr G. S. Laird and Mrs N. D. Maclehose
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Graeme Laird, of 2 Arden House, Arden, Dunbartonshire, and Sheila Maclehose, of Glengair, Clynder, Dunbartonshire.

Mr J. M. Macgregor and Miss J. A. Brown
The engagement is announced between John Malcolm, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Duncan Macgregor, of Tarset, Northumberland, and Judith Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Brown, of Catford, London.

Mr N. M. Poole and Miss A. J. Readshaw
The marriage has been arranged between Nicholas Mark, son of Charles and Sheila Poole, and Alison Jane, daughter of Arthur and *Christina Readshaw.*

Captain C. R. M. Stagg and Miss S. C. Nicholls
The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Stagg, of Hereford, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs L. P. Nicholls, of Holt, Dorset.

Mr G. E. Vardey and Miss A. J. Teale
The engagement is announced between Giles, son of Mr and Mrs L. G. Vardey, of Leatherhead, Surrey, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. Teale, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr N. H. Hextall and Miss J. C. Freeland
The marriage took place on January 23 in St Cyriac's, Lacock, Wiltshire, between Mr Nicholas Hextall, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hextall, of Hooklands, Ashington, Sussex, and Miss Jane Freeland, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Paul Freeland, of Manor Farm House, Lacock, Wiltshire. Canon A. R. Johnston and the Rev Robert Lenton officiated.

The bride was attended by Julia Freeland, Clare Coring, Sophie Burch, Katie Mann, and Richard Coring. Mr William Hextall was best man.

A reception was held at Manor Farm House.

Mr J. R. Lloyd-Jones and Miss H. C. Pickthorn
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 23, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Jock Lloyd-Jones, son of Colonel and Mrs David Lloyd-Jones, of Reswallie, Forfar, Angus, and Miss Henrietta Pickthorn, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Pickthorn, of 54 Chelsea Park Gardens, London, SW3.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Annabel Guinness, Miss Sioned Aeron-Thomas, Miss Rose Vinelott and Miss Arabella Pearson. Major Patrick Hargreaves was best man.

A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, and Mrs Lawson was christened Emily Hero by the Very Rev Tony Bridge, Dean of Guildford, in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster on January 22, 1982. The godparents are Mr Martin Jacomb, Miss Nadia Chigerovitch, Mrs Iain Ferguson and Miss Jennifer Tanfield.

National Maritime Museum

The reading room at the National Maritime Museum will be closed from Monday, February 15, to Friday, February 19, inclusive, for the annual stocktaking. The museum regrets any inconvenience caused to readers and researchers by this annual closure.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Sir Oliver Wright to be a member of the British Council Board.
Mr Peter Jones, acting director of Architecture at the Greater London Council, to be director of architecture and superintending architect of metropolitan buildings at the GLC.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Thursday, January 24, 1957

Belgrade, Jan 23. — Confirmation was received here this evening from Yugoslav frontier officials that the *missing party* which included three Oxford undergraduates left Yugoslav territory and entered Hungary on January 14 at the village of Horgos, north of Subotica, on the main road to Szegedin in southern Hungary. Members of the party are: Miss Judith Cripps, of Somerville, and a granddaughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps; Mr Roger Cooper, of St John's, a nephew of Mr Robert Graves, the poet; Mr Christopher Lord, of Magdalen.

University news

Cambridge
Awards
[illegible] Hamilton prize 1981: G F Stott, MA (Churchill). Lewin prize in surgery 1981: R Macfarlane, BA, BChir (Selwyn). Clerk Maxwell scholarship: J M Deutsch (Caius) from October 1, 1981.

Elections
CLARE COLLEGE: Organ scholarship: R A Egarr, Chetham's S, Manchester; choral exhibitions G J Ansdell, Hampton S, A P Barlow, Russell S, P W R Blackburn, Abingdon S, E H Helgeson, Clifton Coll, Miss S M Walson, St Swithun's S, Winchester. Instrumental exhibition: Miss L C Hatfield, Maidstone GS for Girls.
GIRTON COLLEGE: Exhibition: natural sciences, M A A Neil, King Edward VI S, Chelmsford: instrumental awards: J A Cassell, Sheppey S (for violin); J F Dean, Douai S, Wolverhampton (for piano).
KING'S COLLEGE: professorial fellowship for one year from October 1, 1983: J N Shklar, MA (McGill), PhD (Harvard), John Cowles Professor of Government at Harvard, during her tenure of the Pitt professorship 1983-84. Senior research fellowship in the history of Western art: N B Penny, MA, PhD (London). Senior research fellowships (internal): M E Akam, BA, DPhil (Oxon), A Iserles, MSc (Hebrew University, Jerusalem), PhD (Ben-Gurion University, Jerusalem).
NEWNHAM COLLEGE: professorial fellowship: P M Deane, MA, FBA, Professor of Economic History. Unofficial fellowship: G E M Reiffenberg, BA (Reading), college secretary. Johnstone and Florence Stoney travelling studentships: A M Egan, BA, S G Huddart, BA, E B Linkstone, BA, R E B White, BA. Bye-fellowship: S A Skilliter, MA, PhD (Manchester), university lecturer in Turkish.
PETERHOUSE: honorary fellowships: the Hon Sir Anthony Lloyd, QC, Prof E A Shils, Lord Weinstock, Dr J P Wild, CBE, FRS.
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Emanuel Miller prize 1981: Miss K Steele, King's College, MA (Edinburgh).
WOLFSON COLLEGE: Fellowships from October 1 1981 (reserved fellowship under title B): J Barron, university lecturer in the department of engineering; official fellowship under title C and A tutorship: Dr M B Lovatt.



Harry Kerr

Saluting the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Scout movement in Britain are some well known former Scouts who were among a group of 75 invited to the Commons yesterday. From left: Mr Derek Nimmo, Mr Frankie Howerd, Dr David Bellamy, Mr Stirling Moss and Mr Frank Bough. Also present was Mr Arthur Primmer, aged 89, who attended Robert Baden-Powell's experimental camp in 1907.

Under-25 bridge win for England

By a Bridge Correspondent

England, the holders, were clear winners of the under-25 series of home countries bridge internationals for the Junior Camrose Cup, played at the Young Chelsea Bridge Club, London.

Three matches of 10 boards were played at each session, against the other three countries, with a 12—0 victory point scale. At the halfway stage, Scotland and England were in close contention but in the fifth round there was a dramatic turn around when England beat Wales by 11—1 and Scotland lost to Northern Ireland by the same margin. England continued in good form and on aggregate won all their matches.

RESULTS: England beat Scotland 21—15, beat Wales 25—11, beat Northern Ireland 31—5; Northern Ireland beat Scotland 25—13, beat Wales 28—8, Scotland beat Wales 21—15. Final positions: England 77, Northern Ireland 56, Scotland 49, Wales 34.

TEAMS: England: B Rigal, S J Lodge; J R Hirst, J Helme; T Pike, R Bentley. (Non-playing captain, R J Fleet). Northern Ireland: D Sloan, L Rosenberg; D Rosenberg, J Byrne; F Burrell. (Non-playing captain, N Perceval-Price). Scotland: I McIntyre, P Maloiani; G Angus, S Adam, G McRobert, M Grubb (non-playing captain, F Marshall). WALES: W Lewis, P Goodman; A Thomas, R Homfray; J Mason, D Hardie (non-playing captain, P D Jourdain).

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of Dr Helmut Kohl, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Frau Kohl. The other guests were:
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Ruhfus, Herr Volker Ruehe, Dr P Hartmann, Herr H Teltschik, Dr E Ackermann, Frau Weber; the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Mr John Biffen, MP, and Mrs Biffen, the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, and Mrs Ridley, Lord and Lady Croham, Sir Charles and Lady Troughton, Sir Robin Day, Sir Frank and Lady Roberts, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, and Lady Royle, Herr and Frau G Z Sieffens, Herr and Frau E Krampe, Herr and Frau Thilo Bode, Herr Wolf von Lojewski, Professor and Mrs Walter Laqueur, the Hon Alan Clark, MP, and Mrs Clark, Mr Vivian Bendall, MP, and Mrs Bendall, Mr Peter Rost, MP, and Mrs Rost, Mr Frederick Tuckman, MEP, and Mrs Tuckman, Miss Mary Goldring, Mr Julian Bullard, Mr P W Unwin, Mr Ian Gow, MP, and Mrs Gow and Mr John Coles.

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir David Scott, chairman of the Royal Over-Seas league, and members of the central council entertained at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House Mr S. S. Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Dinners

Earl Howe
Earl Howe entertained honorary fellows and honorary officers of the Institute of Road Transport Engineers at dinner in the House of Lords yesterday. Sir Peter Masefield, president of the institute, was in the chair.

Lady Rowlandson
Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party yesterday evening at 47 Lowndes Square, SW1, in honour of the American Ambassador and Mrs Louis. *Those present included:*
The High Commissioner for the Bahamas and Mrs Anthony Roberts, the Ambassador of Sweden and Mrs Lind, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield and Lord and Lady Peart.

Mrs E. McDonald, Jr.
Mr and Mrs Ellice McDonald, Jr, were the hosts at a dinner given at the *Inn on the Park* in honour of Major-General J. L. Chapple, Major-General, Brigade of Gurkhas, yesterday.
Field Marshal Lord and Lady Harding of Petherton, General Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the General Staff, and Lady Bramall, and General Sir George Cooper, Adjutant General, and Lady Cooper, Colonels of the British Gurkha Regiments, Lord and Lady Mark Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Chorley, Lieutenant Colonel David Morgan, Commanding Officer, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, *Major (QGO) Lalbahadur Rai*, Gurkha Major, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, and the Queen's Gurkha Orderly Officers.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club gave a dinner last night at St Ermin's Hotel. Brigadier John Woodroffe was in the chair and the principal guest was Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Blashford Snell.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club gave a boxing dinner at the Hilton Hotel last night. Mr Pat Jennings was the guest of honour. Mr Billy Bingham was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Alan Simpson, Mr Chris Carlson and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Britain-Australia Society
The Britain-Australia Society held its annual dinner at Grosvenor House last night to celebrate Australia Day (January 26). Viscount Slim, chairman of the society, presided and the other speakers were Mr Michael Parkinson and the Australian High Commissioner. The guests included:

The Rev William Baddeley, Sir Anthony and Lady Burney, Sir Michael and Lady Colman, Mr and Mrs Richard Davies, Sir Peter and Lady Gadsden, Lady Garland, Professor H G Gebler, Lord and Lady Grey of Naunton, Lord and Lady Hayter, Sir Robert and Lady Hobart, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Lord and Lady Inverforth, Sir John and Lady Kerr, Lord and Lady McFadzean, Sir Alex and Lady McKay, Sir Hugh Mackay-Tallack, Lady Methven, Sir Alan and Lady Neale, Sir Eric and Lady Norris, Mrs Michael Parkinson, Sir John and Lady Peel, Professor Randolph Quirk, Lord Ramsay, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, and Lady Rawlinson, the National President of the Australia-Britain Society and Mrs Richardson, Sir Christopher and Lady Royden, Sir David and Lady Scott, Viscountess Slim, Sir Basil and Lady Smallpeice, Sir Ronald and Lady Swayne, Sir Donald and Lady Tebbit, General Sir Harry and Lady Tuzo, Lord and Lady Vestey, Sir John and Lady Welch, Admiral Sir David and Lady Williams and the Agents-General for Australia and their ladies.

Supper

Caledonian Club
A Burns Night supper was held in the Caledonian Club last night. The principal toast, "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns", was proposed by Mr E. J. Gordon Henry. The toast to "The Lassies" was given by Mr Jimmy Mason, to which Miss Katharine Whitehorn responded.

Conrad volumes cause a stir

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Joseph Conrad and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle were the authors who caused a stir in Sotheby's sale of modern first editions yesterday. Despite a depressed market, dealers disagreed with Sotheby's valuations of the works offered.

Conrad, who was high fashion among first edition collectors of the 1920s, fell from favour with the slump and has not been much sought after recently. However, Sotheby's had an unknown Conrad collection for sale, probably formed in the 1920s; the auctioneers themselves did not know who had put it together but suggested he was American.

Several of the volumes had been purchased from Conrad's literary agent, some were sold with letters, some with presentation inscriptions and there were several rare special editions of which only a handful of copies were printed. In other words, they were not ordinary, run-of-the-mill Conrads and the dealers bid them up accordingly.

The first edition of his *Notes on Life and Letters* of 1921, bears a pencil note: "Only 33 copies were printed of this edition and were not for sale, of which only 16 copies were given away by Mr J. M. Dent, to a few personal friends of Mr Conrad and the rest destroyed." That served to drive the bidding to £715 (estimate £100-£150).

A proof copy of the posthumous *Tales of Heresay*, of 1925, sold with letters concerning its publication, made £528 (estimate £40-£60). A presentation copy of Conrad's first book, *Almayer's Folly*, of 1895, sold for £550 (estimate £250-£350) and a presentation copy of *The Secret Agent*, of 1907, made £935 (estimate £125 to £175).

Books from the library of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, many with his bookplate and pencil annotations, provided the other surprise of the sale. A group of 14 historical works were bid to £420 when Sotheby's had estimated £30 to £60. Sir Arthur's interest in spiritualism was underlined by a privately printed edition of messages "received through the medium of the Planchette" at £150 (estimate £30 to £40).

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bickerdike, *Mr John Buckley*, of Hampstead, London, architect. £245,096
Davis, Mrs Celia Ethel, of Finchley, London £214,757
Farquhar, Mr Adrian Capell, of Downton, Wiltshire, company director. £323,545
Keating, Mr Geoffrey John, of Mayfair £573,062
Nell, Mrs Dorothy, of Beckbury, Shropshire £226,269
Robey, Mrs Denise Lemont, of Chelsea, London £247,600
Stansfield, Mr Frank, of Kensington, London £308,882
Thornber, *Mr Harold*, of Read, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer £223,582
Wedd, Mr Christopher Theodore, of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire £200,501
Zochonis, Mrs Octavia Nitza, of Kensington, London £452,784

Birthdays today

Miss Jacqueline du Pré, the cellist, who is 37.

Mr Ronald Allison, 50; the Marquess of Bath, 77; Miss Marti Caine, 37; Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, 57; Sir Roger Chance, 89; Mr Henry Cotton, 75; Mr William Dring, 78; Mr C. J. Hampton, 36; Sir George Middleton, 77; Sir Ronald Walker, 75; Miss Kaye Webb, 68; Dr Ruth Young, 98.

Courtauld Institute Galleries

On Friday, January 29, 1982, the second selection of thirty-one Old Master drawings from the Princes Gate Collection will be on show at the Courtauld Institute Galleries, Woburn Square, London WC1.

Among them will be works by Pieter Breugel the Elder, Mantegna, Dürer, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, G. B. Tiepolo, Degas, Delacroix, Cézanne and Picasso. The Exhibition will continue until autumn, 1982.

Memorial service

Lord Cornwallis
The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Lord Rupert Nevill at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Cornwallis held yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster. The Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, attended. Canon James Mansel officiated, assisted by the Dean of Westminster. The Marquess of Abergavenny, also representing the Royal Agricultural Society of England, read the lesson and the Bishop of Rochester gave an address. The Prime Minister was represented by Mr Ian Gow, MP. Among those present were:

Lord and Lady Cornwallis (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon Jeremy and Mrs Cornwallis, the Hon David and Mrs Cornwallis, the Hon Mrs Ian McCulloch, the Hon Vanessa Cornwallis and the Hon Rose Cornwallis (grandchildren), the Hon Mrs Henry Cecil and the Hon Mrs J. C. Petherick (sisters), Major and Mrs P. B. Walker, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs G. Brooke, Mr and Mrs Douglas Cochrane, Mrs Gill, Miss Vivienne Petherick, Brigadier and Mrs M. C. Lanyon, Mr and Mrs J. Levett Shenley, Mrs Simon Turner, Sir Richard and Lady Butler, Mr Michael Walker, Miss Georgina Brooke, Mr and Mrs Malcolm Innes, Miss Victoria Lanyon, Mr Christopher Levett Shenley, Mr Simon Clark, Mr Andrew Clark, Mr Andrew White, Mr Randle White, Lady (James) Walker, Viscount and Viscountess Ingleby, Mr and the Hon Mrs T. Horton, the Hon Sarah Peake, Mr Oliver Barnes, Mr Piers Parbury, Mr David Petherick.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Earl and Countess of Guilford, Earl De La Warr, Viscount Gough, Viscount Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Roderic Pratt, Lady Rupert Nevill, Mrs David Say, Lord Astor of Hever (Lord Lieutenant of Kent) and Lady Astor, Lord Colgrain, Lord and Lady Rootes, Lord Swansea, Lord Stamp, Lord Porritt, Lord Renton, QC, the Hon Lady Lowson, the Hon Mrs Brian Rootes, the Hon Sir Clive Bossom, the Hon E L Baillieu, Sir Derek Greenaway, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Lady d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Sir John Rodgers, Sir Richard Pease (vice-chairman, Barclays Bank) and Lady Pease, Sir John and Lady Thomson, Major-General Sir Leonard Atkinson, Sir John and Lady Stebbings, Major-General Sir Ralph Hone, Sir James and Lady Stubbs, Sir George Bishop (Booker McConnell), General Sir John Stanier (Colonel, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards), Lady (Arthur) Palliser, Countess Arthur Tarnowski, Princess Alexandra Croy.

Mrs Peter Cazalet, Mr and Mrs R F Bennett, Mr D F Benson, Miss Pamela Chitty, Mr and Mrs Robert Boucher, Mrs Charles Black, Mrs Charles Tidbury, Mr L P Melville, Colonel H Allfrey, Miss N Gower, Miss R Rendel, Canon F W Jordan, Mr and Mrs William Rootes, Mr Neville Ford, Mrs Michael Ricketts, Miss Rosemary Ricketts, Miss B Say, Mr H Cazenove, Colonel M Howarth, Dr A S Hollings, Mr David Abel Smith, Commander Richard Buckley, Mr Brian Jenkins, Mr Michael Jones, Mr Patarick Mayhew, QC, MP, the Rev C Gordon F Clark, Rear-Admiral and Mrs Royer Dick, Mr R A Darkin, Colonel and Mrs M H Loys Phillips, Mr Gordon Adam, Mr G L Eccleshall, Canon P C Collins, Mr and Mrs R Wilson, Dr and Mrs Geoffrey Templeman, Mrs W H Whitbread, Mr Michael Devas, Brigadier R A Ramsay, Dr M Landau, Mr T S Mallinson, Mr M J H Girling, Mr R Leigh-Pemberton, Mr and Mrs Isidore Kerman.

Commander M B S Higham, RN, (grand secretary, United Freemasons of England) with representatives of the Royal Masonic Hospital, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the Grand Lodge of The Netherlands and the Supreme Grand Chapter of The Netherlands: Mr E P Day (Kent Magistrates Association), Mr Leslie Aimes and Mr E W Swanton (Kent County Cricket Club), Miss P Thesiger (vice-chairman, Kent County Council), Mr R W Harmer Kent County Rugby Football Union), with Mr R J Mellish; Mr B C Phillips and Mrs I D W Wright (Kent Squash Rackets Association), Mr W B Betts (Kent County Agricultural Society), Mr A A J Anderson and Mrs F Milborrow (Kent Mayors Association), Mr John Parsons (Men of Kent County Association), Miss Anne Roper (Men of Kent and Kentish Men Association), Mr M W Whitbread (representing Whitbread and Company Board) and Mrs Whitbread and other members of Whitbread and Company and Whitbread Investment Company: Mr D E Wilde and Mrs Wilde (Asthma Research Council), Mr Peter Coles (United Westminster Schools and the Royal Insurance Company), Mr D Haynes (Haynes of Maidstone).

Mr Ian Lewis (Fordcombe Society), Mr G H G Doggart (president, MCC) with Mr J A Bailey (secretary), Mr G O Allen and Mr W H Webster (also president, Middlesex County Cricket Club), Mr Henry Lambert (chairman, Barclays Bank International, also representing the chairman, Barclays Bank), Mr H W Francis (Associated Insurers (British Electricity) Management Committee), Mr P Murray Willis (North Hampshire County Cricket Club), Mr Stanley Blow (Kent County Playing Fields Association), Mr John Wells, MP (also representing the Fruiterers' Company) and Mr H F M Hunter (Forty Club).

Church news

Appointments
Canon T R Beeson, Canon of Westminster, diocese of London, to be also Rector of St Margaret's, Westminster, and Chaplain to the *Speaker of the House of Commons*, same diocese.
The Rev F G Chamberlain, Priest-in-Charge of Handley with Pentridge, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of the same benefice in the same diocese.
The Rev J P Cresswell, assistant curate of Weybridge and Chaplain to Brooklands Technical College, diocese of Guildford, to be Priest in Charge of East and West Clandon, same diocese.
The Rev C Crumpton, Vicar of St Paul, Burslem, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Edensor, same diocese.
The Rev M J Dobbs, assistant curate of St Peter and St Paul, Warsop, with Sookholme, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Paul, Worksop, same diocese.
The Rev D B Dougall, formerly a Methodist Minister and Deputy Chaplain General to the Army, and an *Honorary Chaplain to The Queen*, to be assistant curate in the Sandringham Group of Parishes, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev T Duffy, Rector of Acton and Great and Little Waldingfield, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be incumbent of All Saints, Flicksburg, diocese of Bloemfontein, South Africa.
The Rev J Fairweather, Vicar of Pinchbeck, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of Exwick, diocese of Exeter.
The Rev N Fisher, Vicar of St Bedes, Nelson, diocese of Blackburn, to be Chaplain to the Community of St Peter, Woking, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev K Fletcher, Curate of St Paul, Hartlepool, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Thomas, Eighton Banks, Gateshead, same diocese.
The Rev M Fredriksen, Rector of Cossington and Vicar of Woolavington, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be assistant Chaplain of Kings College, Taunton, same diocese.
Canon P B Graham, Vicar of Aylesbury, and Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector of Elford and Diocesan Adviser in Pastoral Care and Counselling, diocese of Lichfield.
The Rev T H Green, Vicar of St Stephen, Willenhall, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Essington, same diocese.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Desert Island Discs is 40 years *old this week.* Just think of it. It has been running twice as long as *The Mousetrap.* The script has been rewritten completely, every seven days, unlike *The Mousetrap.* And *Desert Island Discs has never tried to pull* in an audience by resorting to gratuitous acts of violence, as *The Mousetrap* was forced to.

Here are some other amazing statistics concerning this amazing show.

☐ The part of the avuncular interviewer with supernatural power to produce any record ever made at a moment's notice has been played by Roy Plomley during the entire run of the show.

☐ The rest of the cast is changed completely every week.

☐ Roy Plomley is now exactly 40 years older than when *he started appearing in the* show!

☐ It takes him over three hours to get into make-up and costume for the show, but only seven minutes to take it off afterwards.

☐ *To* provide the sound effects at the beginning and end of the show, over 40,000 different seagulls have been used. Percy Edwards, the official understudy for the seagulls, has never been called on to perform.

☐ The first movement of Mozart's piano concerto No 18 in B Flat (Allegro Vivace) has never been played on the programme in its entirety! It has always been faded out first.

☐ The same applies to all other records used in the show.

☐ No one has ever wanted to take a recording of the *Desert Island Discs signature tune to the desert island.*

☐ Joseph Stalin was invited six times to appear on the programme, but never answered.

☐ Uri Geller appeared on the programme, though he hadn't been invited!

☐ The original name of the signature tune was "I'm in love with a wonderful girl, and she's in love with Fred".

☐ Every week since 1941 a fisherman has rowed across from Nassau in the Bahamas to the uninhabited island of Little Bayuma and deposited there a copy of the works of Shakespeare and the Bible. There are now over 1,600 copies there! The Central Library in Nassau is getting fed up replacing them.

☐ The Band of the Coldstream Guards once appeared as guests on the show, and requested a record by Princess Margaret!

☐ Mike Yarwood has appeared on the show five times, but only once as himself.

☐ Eamonn Andrews has been asked four times to appear in the show, but has always refused, suspecting it to be a trick to get him on to *This is Your Life!*

☐ When General Calzoncillos, then President of the Central American state of Puerto Fino, was invited to appear on the show in 1959, he requested as his first record an LP of martial music, and then announced he was taking over the show by force! The coup was averted

☐ The only well-known person who has ever appeared without once revealing anything about his taste in music is Roy Plomley.

OBITUARY

LORD BURNTWOOD

Former Labour junior minister

Lord Burntwood, who, as Mr Julian Snow, was Labour member of Parliament for Portsmouth Central from 1945 to 1950 and for the Lichfield and Tamworth division of Staffordshire from 1950 to 1970, died on January 24 at the age of 71. He was made a Life Peer in 1970.

During his career in Parliament he was Vice-Chamberlain to the Household in Mr Attlee's first administration; later he was a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministries of Aviation and Health and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security. He was at one time the tallest man in the House of Commons. He was a great-grandson of William Hazlitt, the essayist.

Born on February 24, 1910, Julian Ward Snow was the son of H. M. Snow, C.V.O., and was educated at Haileybury and the Sorbonne. From 1930 to 1937 he was employed by the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., in India and East Africa before returning to England to join the John Lewis Co. Partnership. While in India he served with the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and the Calcutta Light Horse. During the Second World War he was with the Royal Artillery and rose to the rank of Captain.

A member of the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers and of the Fabian Society, Snow was an active worker in the labour movement, and at the 1945 general election won Central Portsmouth from the Conservatives. In the distribution of seats following the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1948, this constituency disappeared, and Snow was chosen as Labour candidate for Lichfield and Tamworth at the 1950 general election. He was successful by a majority of over 4,518 in a straight fight.

He married, in 1948, Flavia, daughter of Sir Ralph Blois, 9th Bt., and they had one daughter. His wife died in 1980.

MR CHARLES PARLIN

Mr Charles Coolidge Parlin who has died at the age of 83, was one of the most distinguished laymen of the Methodist Church in the United States, and from 1961 to 1968 was a president of the World Council of Churches.

He was born in Wausau Wisconsin, in 1898 and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Law School. From the beginning of his career as a corporation lawyer with a wide range of international connexions Charles Parlin also decided to devote some of his major energies to the life of the Christian Church, and, with his wife, gave personal time as well as considerable wealth to Christian causes both in their home town of Englewood New Jersey, in the United States, and in Asia and Africa. One of his greatest professional services to the church in the United States was his defence of the Protestant churches, during the McCarthy period, from charges of Communist infiltration. He appeared with his friend Bishop Bromley Oxnam before the Senate enquiry committee and won a notable victory over the accusations.

As a lawyer with an international practice, through his firm of Shearman and Sterling, Charles Parlin always looked beyond the United States, and his association with the World Council of Churches led to his membership of its central committee, and his election as one of the six presidents was a recognition of his devoted service as well as of the great Methodist Church of the United States. He was also a director of the First National City of New York; chairman of the Celanese Corporation from 1969 to 1971 and a director of firms in France and Germany.

A man of simple, devout, integrity Charles Parlin taught a Sunday school class regularly in his own home church and with his wife was a leader in every good cause in the community. Out of trusts they established they helped to educate many young men and women they had met personally during their travels in Asia and Africa always *doing their* kindnesses without any public notice, and giving much of their time to the concerns of their young friends.

FR ALEC ROBERTSON

Dom Alberic Stacpoole writes:

Your excellent obituary should in fact have taken into account Alec Robertson's last years, giving him the title "Father"; for — as the *Catholic Directory* substantiates — Alec had since 1969 been a retired priest of the Westminster diocese living at Pulborough, where in in his own oratory he had till recently daily said his Mass in impeccable Latin *(Missa Normativa)*; and had been much consulted for his combination of expertise in sacred music, his priesthood and his charmingly worldly friendship.

His return to the priesthood came about largely through his relationship with Dame Hildelith Cumming of Stanbrook Abbey Press. Both being students of the Royal Academy of Music (indeed he became a Fellow), they shared religious music, the search for beauty in art and craft, the search for God. His 1961 book, *Music of the Catholic Church*, began their friendship; and it was brought to full flower when together they and the Press revised his 1946 *Contrasts: the arts and religion* with a partially new foreword and conclusion (SAP 1981) — "amended to bridge the gap of thirty years".

Dame Hildelith laid the ground; Cardinal Heenan completed the return. After due process, which included a return awhile to Ampleforth Abbey where Alec had once been a novice, the Cardinal summoned Fr Alec to his Westminster Cathedral private chapel on September 24 1969, where, with fond friends present, they together celebrated the Mass. Soon afterwards Fr Alec celebrated a full Byrd five-part Mass at Spanish Place, bringing together the two parts of his life. At about that time two appropriate books were issuing from his pen, a small listeners' introduction to J. S. Bach's life and work, and a fine study of *The Church Cantatas of J. S. Bach* (Cassell 1972). Alec had come home.

MR DAVID FAIRWEATHER

Mr David Fairweather, who died suddenly in London on January 21, aged 82, was among the most widely endeared theatre journalists and press representatives of his period. Wittily sociable and with a gentle drawl as visible in his letters as it was audible in his speech, he found retirement desperately hard and spent much of his time in and round the National Theatre where he *was in the atmosphere that* meant more to him than any other.

Born in London on October 18, 1899, a doctor's son, he began in a chartered accountant's office, joined *Theatre World in 1925, and became* editor in 1928. He was there for 12 years and also edited *Play Pictorial* from 1936.

Accomplished as critic and technician, he moved in 1940 to the work of a theatre press representative that he undertook with tact and enjoyment.

He acted thereafter for many celebrated managements, particularly for the Old Vic during the New Theatre seasons of the 1940s, and for the press and public relations of the Chichester Festival, 1965-73.

Drama critics remember how he brought them down by coach for the opening performances at Stratford Upon Avon in 1946 when productions at what was then the Shakespeare Memorial *Theatre were fully covered* after a long term of neglect.

He is survived by his widow Virginia.

MAJ-GEN C. G. LIPSCOMB

Major-General Christopher Godfrey Lipscomb, CB, DSO, died on January 16 at the age of 74. He was Chief of the Joint Services Liaison Organisation, BAOR, Bonn from 1958 to 1961, having previously commanded the Hanover District, BAOR.

The son of Godfrey Lipscomb, he was educated at Charterhouse and Sandhurst and commissioned into the Somerset Light Infantry in 1928. He commanded the fourth battalion of his regiment in 1944-46 and during this period was awarded a DSO and Bar. He commanded 19 Infantry Brigade from 1950 to 1953 and was Commandant of the Senior Officers' School from 1954 to 1956. He was made CB in 1961.

He married in 1937 Ellen Diana Hayward. They had two sons.

STEVE NESBITT

Mr Steve Nesbitt, the former flat jockey and Middleham trainer, died at his home on January 22.

Nesbitt had ridden on the flat before turning to training in 1966 when he set up at Diggle near Oldham. He then moved to Newby Hall at Middleham. He trained many good horses in the North including the unpredictable Ubedizzy, Morgan's Pride, Red Earl, Ingham and more recently the useful handicapper, Prew.

MARC De MEYER

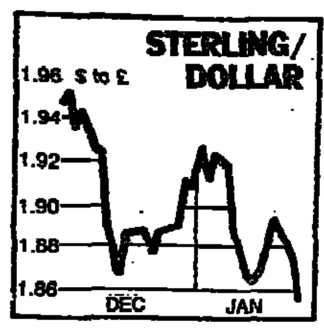
Marc De Meyer, the Belgian racing cyclist who died from a heart attack on January 19, aged 31, was one of the most popular and most successful of professional cyclists. He will be remembered not only for his outstanding victories on the Paris-Roubaix classic of 1976 and Paris-Brussels two years earlier, but also for his many years of dedicated riding for the current world professional road race champion, Freddy Maertens.

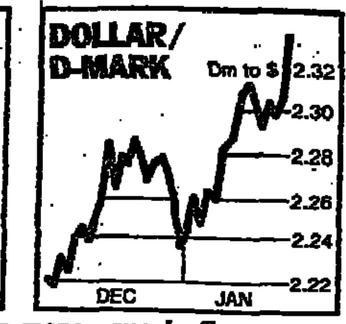
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BUSINESS NEWS

US rates rise fear





Friday's warning American money supply figures sent shivers through world financial markets yesterday as they waited to see how the Federal Reserve Board would respond. Fears that United States interest rates are set for a fresh surge boosted the dollar, with central bank intervention making little headway. Eurodollar deposit rates and the key Federal Funds rate rose sharply, though they eased a little towards the end of European trading when the Federal added reserves to the United States banking system. In London, the American news put paid to any further decline in interest rates, which firmed a shade. Good trade figures had little impact on the pound which lost nearly 2 cents, falling to $1.8545. The FT index dropped 9.5 to 557.7

Grade 'asked £5 a share'

Lord Grade, former chairman of Associated Communications Corporation, originally asked £5 a share to sell his voting stake to Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, the Australian financier, the Hight Court was told yesterday. The asking price was 36 per cent above the 320pa share which the Australian is now offering in his £36m bid. The hearing continues today in the attempt by Heron International, the rival bidders, to block the Australian bid.

De Lorean board meets

Mr John De Lorean, head of the troubled Belfast-based car maker, has called a board meeting in New York today to consider proposals put to him last week by Mr James Prior, Secretary for Northern Ireland. Two Northern Ireland Development Agency members with seats on the board will be at the meeting, which is expected to produce a salvage deal that may include redundancies and a cut in production.

Consumers spend savings

Consumer spending rose by 1 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1981, preliminary official figures show, suggesting that people ran down savings to offset the squeeze on incomes. Spending in 1981 as a whole was ¼ per cent up on 1980, compared with a Budget forecast of a 1 per cent fall.

Cut by NatWest

National Westminster is encouraging use of the Government's loan guarantee scheme by cutting the interest rate it charges from 2¼ to 1¾ per cent above base rate. This makes NatWest the cheapest of the clearing banks on this scheme.

Textile ruling

Mrs Pamela Mason, ex-wife of actor James Mason, is to be replaced as administrator of the £1.3m estate of her father, textile tycoon Isidore Ostrer, a high Court judge ruled yesterday. She had acted "irresponsibly and unreasonably" in carrying out her duties as administrator, and running the estate's main asset, the Bradford-based woollen textile company, Illingworth Morris, the judge said.

● Dreams of building an industrial empire in the Amazon jungle have come to an abrupt end. Page 15

● Which way for the stock markets? Page 14

MARKET SUMMARY

An end to the euphoria

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.7 down 9.5
FT Gilts 63.52 down 0.63
FT all-share 319.95 down 3.44
Bargains 21,749

Fears that the jump in United States money supply would mean higher interest rates ended last week's euphoria over lower rates at home and the market started the new three-week account with losses across the board.

The FT Index closed down 9.5 at 557.7, its lowest point of the day.

Gilts suffered the greatest falls, with losses of £1¼ at one stage although they recovered later on news of the December trade surplus to end the day with falls of £1-£1⅛.

Leading equities followed with falls of between 8p and 10p, including Unilever at 640p, ICI 328p, Lucas 228p and Hawker at 320p.

Banks were also down, in a thin market, and among the falls were Barclays 13p off at 450p, Grindlays down 2p at 198p and Natwest slipping 15p to close at 400p.

But after the traumatic Smith St Aubyn experience there was some welcome relief in results from discount house Mercantile House, which responded to more than doubled profits with a 5p improvement to 460p. Alexanders Discount rose 13p to 252p after its results, with Union up 15p to 423p in advance of Wednesday's figures.

Pilkington slid 15p to 278p after adverse press comment on the state of European glass production. Elsewhere reorganization plans due to be announced today by Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman, gave a 2p boost to Imperial Group to 77p, while press mention produced a 15p rise to 61p for Pittard.

Fears that the United States Congress may block the £600m British Aerospace "Hawk" contract clipped 3p from BAS at 203p.

Results today supported Allied Textiles, up 3p at 165p on better than expected figures, but disappointing news unsettled D. S. Smith, down 3p at 95p, and Meggitt, 1½p weaker at 15½p.

Oils remained dull and generally steady as the sector remains under a cloud, according to one dealer, but there was steady selling with BP down 6p at 298 and Ultramar losing 6p to 430p. Properties were generally easier, with falls of 4p to 6p.

Rank Organisation provided the main feature in after-hours trading with the shares leaping 21p to 196p on news of better than expected profits but came backon profit taking to 189p.

RTZ has at last won its lengthy battle for the control of Thos W Ward after brokers Hoare Govett picked up a further 700,000 Ward sharesand together with acceptances took RTZ's stake over 50 per cent the day before the offer was due to lapse.

But RTZ stayed at its market close 2p lower at 427p on news that it had won the struggle while Ward remained unchanged at 230p.

News that the RTZ offer had gone unconditional was welcomed by Mr Derek Birkin, chairman of the Ward subsidiary Tunnel Holdings, who said that no discussions over price had yet taken place between the two groups. Tunnel shares were unchanged at 535p.

Elsewhere on the takeover front, Rowntree fell 10p to 154p on the offer for Huntley and Palmer which rose 3p to 111p, well above the terms and in anticipation of a rival offer from Allied Lyons, 3p downat 70p.

Speculative interest gave a 3p boost to Ranks Hovis McDougall but Associated Dairies lost 6p to 146p in front of half-year figures due on Wednesday.

Equity turnover on January 22 was £235.048m (21,928 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Cocoa trading was cautious while members of the International Cocoa Organisation executive committee met in London to decide whether to take up the offer of a loan from Brazilian banks.

The near March position maintained its premium over May, at £1,180.50 a tonne, £22 more than May. Traders said they did not expect further buffer stock intervention before this week's talks are concluded.

The executive committee must decide whether to recommend to the full ICCO meeting tomorrow that it shouldborrow $75m (£40.4m) or £120m or find another way of funding the buffer stock manager's market intervention. One condition for the loan, to which European banks may contribute, is that the export levy be raised.

● For the second trading day in succession, standard cash tin set a record trading high on the London Metal Exchange, reaching £8,710 per tonne during the morning session. At the afternoon close, standard cash was trading at £8,670 per tonne. The market remained in the grip of an extremely tight technical situation.

CURRENCIES

● The dollar rose sharply on expectation of higher US interest rates. Sterling hit a "low" of £1.8500 before rallying.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8545 down 185 points
Index 90.7 down 0.2
DM 4.3350
Fr.F 11.0150
Yen 425

Dollar
Index 110.5 up 1.2
DM 2.3357 up 290 points

Gold
$372.00 down $2.75

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates firmed slightly in response to US trends. The Bank of England's Band 1 intervention rate remained at 13⅞ per cent.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14
3-month interbank 14¾-14⅝

Euro-currency rates:
3-month dollar 15⁹⁄₁₆-15¹³⁄₁₆
3-month DM 10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆
3-month Fr.F. 15⅞-15⅝

Trade figures show £331m surplus as government adviser is optimistic for 1982

N Sea oil sales push Britain into the black

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain's visible trade with the rest of the world showed a big surplus in December. It exported £331m more in value than it imported. But the surplus is more than accounted for by the sale of North Sea oil. Exports and imports of other goods were down from the peak November levels.

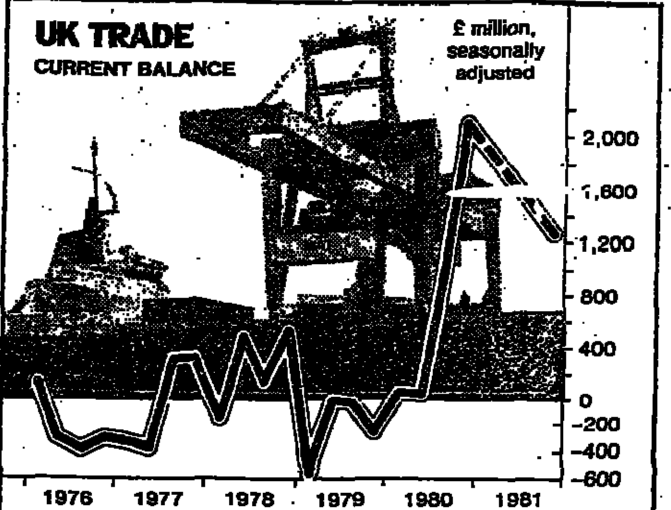
Exactly what has been happening to Britain's trade remains obscured by the civil servants' dispute which prevented figures being collected for six months.

The best estimate for 1981 is that there was probably a surplus of £6,000m on the current account, which includes invisibles transactions — trade in services, remittances of profits from abroad and government payments.

This would be twice the size of the surplus in 1980, and the sixth surplus in 12 years. In December alone, the current account was £498m in the black.

In a statement yesterday, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said the 1981 surplus was probably the biggest achieved by any major industrial nation.

However, this is largely the result of the economic recession of the last two years. Imports slumped as British companies attempted to clear their shelves and warehouses of their existing stocks.



There are clear signs of imports picking up again strongly in the last quarter of 1981. They were up more than 20 per cent by volume compared with the same quarter a year earlier (excluding erratic items like ships, precious stones and North Sea installations).

In his statement, Mr Biffen referred to the growth in imports of basic materials and capital goods, which he saw as a good augury of Britain's continuing recovery as it was a sign that industry is stocking up again.

But there has also been a big increase — motor car imports between the first and fourth quarters of last year. Imports of other consumer goods also showed a sizeable volume increase. Even with a a mere 1 per cent growth in the economy forecast for this year, the Treasury expects the surplus to be halved.

Many economists are concerned that if economic activity rises rather more quickly, Britain's surplus would rapidly be converted into a deficit.

Mr Biffen also placed a special emphasis yesterday on the relatively good success of exports despite fears that exporters would be crippled by the high exchange rate of the pound until recently. This made Britain's overseas goods very uncompetitive on foreign markets.

In the fourth quarter, the volume of exports was higher than the quarterly average in 1980 and 1979, even excluding oil and erratic items. On this basis, exports in the last three months of last year were some 6 per cent up on the same period of 1980. However, the export growth over that period was a good deal less than for imports.

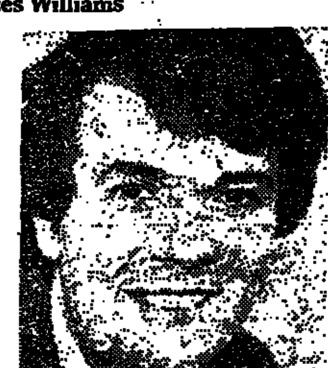
The recent decline in the value of the pound against other currencies will have come just in time to help exporters struggling to maintain their share of the market.

Even by the early summer of 1981 Britain had begun to recover a little of the competitiveness lost between 1978 and the beginning of 1981.

During this period competitiveness deteriorated by about 50 per cent. Some estimates now put the net loss of competitiveness at a little over 30 per cent.

Burns predicts growth over 1pc

By Frances Williams



Terry Burns: optimistic but cautious

Economic growth this year could well exceed the 1 per cent forecast by the Treasury in December, Mr Terry Burns, the government's chief economic adviser, said in a cautiously optimistic speech on economic policy and prospects yesterday.

Stressing the vagaries of the main measure of the money supply, sterling M3, he paved the way for a shift of emphasis in the Government's medium term monetary strategy to give more prominence to the exchange rate.

The Chancellor is due to present a updated version of the medium-term plan, which sets targets for monetary growth and public borrowing some yeaars ahead, when he delivers his Budget on March 9.

Mr Burns gave no sign that Treasury Ministers were preparing to soften significantly their tough stance on monetary growth and public spending, despite demands by their "wet" critics which will be aired when the Cabinet discusses Budget strategy on Thursday.

Mr Burns, who was addressing a conference on "Pay this winter" organized by the Industrial Society in London, said that a slow recovery was now under way. "Our December forecast looked to a growth of 1 per cent in gdp in 1982 and there may be a greater chance of this being exceeded than the economy falling short of it", he said.

He did not say, however, whether new Treasury forecasts, to be published with the Budget, show a higher growth rate.

He admitted that in the past two years sterling M3 alone had not proved a good indicator of monetary conditions which had been in fact restrictive. Significantly he reminded his audience that last year's Budget speech had made it clear that other monetary measures and the exchange rate would be taken into account when setting short term interest rates.

Dipping in the biscuit barrel: Mr Kenneth Dixon, chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh with (left) Mr Gordon Palmer, Huntley chairman, and (right) Sir Keith Showering, head of Allied-Lyons which owns 4 per cent of Huntley and may put in a rival bid.

Sweet suitor for Huntley

By Margareta Pagano

Chocolate maker Rowntree Macintosh yesterday launched a £75m bid for biscuit manufacturer Huntley & Palmer. If Rowntree succeeds in its venture it would be a commercial union of two of Britain's oldest and most traditional companies. Both were founded by men who have had a lasting impact on British life.

The brothers Samuel, George and William Palmer, with Mr Thomas Huntley, in 1841, started a biscuit company that brought romance, money, and world-wide notoriety to the town of Reading. The Palmer family have been benefactors to the town through funds to the arts, the local university, the Royal Berkshire Hospital and so on.

In turn Mr Joseph Macintosh, founder of the great cocoa business at York in the mid-1800s, built on the old quaker firm of Tuke & Co, and beat the statesmen of his time to introduce factory medicine, insurance, profit-sharing and works councils in his enterprise.

Mr Gordon Palmer, the present chairman of Huntley & Palmer, now probably the victim of a stock market auction, still continues the family patronage of old interests through his chairmanship of the Royal college of Music. He is also the Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire and was on the council of Reading University where a cousin was once Chancellor.

But a battle for a share in this old-established family business looks almost certain to break out with rival suitors waiting in the wings now Rowntree has finally put its cards on the table. With the market reflecting that the Rowntree bid looks cheap — as perhaps it appears on Huntley's forecast recovery and assets — the City will be expecting other contenders to step in.

The tussle is over market share in a mature British market for confectionary, biscuits and snacks which may have reached saturation. Cadburys, Mars and Rowntree dominate that market with nearly 80 per cent and survival outside the present growing, but slow, markets appears to depend on strengh inside the United Kingdom or by acquisition abroad. All these companies could be interested in Huntley and Allied-Lyons, has already got a 4 per cent stake in Hartleys. Allied once the favourite to launch a bid, is still expected to join the fight.

At Huntley the strong man behind the board appears to be Dr Keith Bright brought in a few years ago by Mr Palmer, who is 63. It has been his responsibility to direct the recent rationalizations and the overseas acquisitions with companies in France and Germany and to take a more aggressive stand on marketing.

The two companies produce a number of well-known brands. These include:
HUNTLEY & PALMER
Biscuits: Jacobs, Peek Frean, Chiltonian and Trio.
Snack Foods: Big D Special dry roast peanuts, Smith's Crisps and Bendicks sweets.
Rowntree Makintosh Confectionery: Quality Street, Kit Kat, Smarties, Yorkie, After Eight, Areo, Mint Imperials, Rowntree Fruit Gums, Fox's Glacier Mints, Blsck Magic, Blue Riband, Sun Pat Nuts and Peanut Butter.

Glimmer of hope for smelter

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

An evaluation of the prospects for reopening the Invergordon aluminium smelter closed by British Aluminium is expected to be made shortly by Alumax of California.

This follows an intervention by Mr Ian MacGregor, British Steel Corporation chairman, who was chief executive of Amax, the United States metals conglomerate which owns half of Alumax.

Mr MacGregor said yesterday: "I did not encourage my colleagues at Alumax or guarantee them anything at least they should give the people in Inverness the chance to say their story."

Alumax, which is also half Japanese-owned, has been aggressively expansionist in recent years. Invergordon, where the workforce of 890 was made redundant yesterday and is staging a sit-in, would give Alumax substantial extra capacity.

There are two crucial problems facing Alumax just as much as other international companies — believed to be about six — which have been listed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board as likely to be interested in the smelter. The board is still trying to put together a rescue package in which a holding company would keep Invergordon ready for a new buyer.

The main problem is the cost of electricity, the biggest single cost in any smelting operation. British Aluminium had been paying up to 1.7p per unit while the two other British smelters were paying rather less than 1.5p.

The board believes that if the electricity cost was cut to that for the other smelters, Invergordon has a chance of economic operation. A prospective purchaser is likely to want even lower costs, probably under 1p per unit, meaning changes in legislation with Invergordon regarded as a special case.

British aluminium's estimated asking price for Invergordon of around £20m would also probably be regarded as too high.

City backing for Telecom research

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom in partnership with four City institutions has formed a subsidiary called Martlesham Enterprises to develop and exploit the by-products of research made at the corporation's laboratories at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich.

The new company has been established with issued ordinary share capital of £250,000. The shareholders are British Telecom (30 per cent), Electra Investment Trust (25 per cent), Lazard Brothers (20 per cent), Raeburn Investment Trust (20 per cent) and Thompson Clive and Partners (5 per cent).

The new venture will be chaired by Mr Mark Burrell a director of Lazard Brothers.

Yesterday he said: "Martlesham Enterprises brings together the public and the private sector, the City and advanced technology in a new partnership.

"In the next two or three years we hope to be responsible for the successful sponsorship of several new companies."

It is intended that Martlesham Enterprises would assess the commercial potential of a particular discovery and be responsible for drawing up a business plan for the new company including funding and product marketing.

British Telecom in turn could either take a stake in the new venture or be paid a royalty on sales.

About 1,800 people are employed at Martlesham



Co-op Bank announces a change in base rate

From 14.50% to 14.00% p.a.
With effect from Tuesday, 26th January 1982

Deposit Rates will become:
7 day deposits 11.50% p.a.
1 month deposits 11.75% p.a.

Short-term deposits from 12.50% to 14.10% p.a.
depending on amount & term
(minimum £500 & 6 months)

co op Bank
Your caring sharing bank

Project in jeopardy despite French deal

Gloom persists over Siberian gas pipeline

France's decision to sign a 25-year contract to buy gas from the Soviet Union has done little to lift the gloom surrounding the Siberian pipeline project in Western Europe.

What was once celebrated as the greatest East-West trade deal is clouded by the United States refusal to Western European manufacturers at the small volume of orders from the Russians and a deterioration in Moscow's standing among European bankers.

Completion of the deal, by which the Soviet Union should supply Westrn Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of natural gas a fyear for a quarter of a century from Western Siberia and which was supposed to shower industrial orders worth at least $10,000m (£5,400m) on the West. Is almost certain to be delayed. The target of 1984 for the first gas deliveries looks increasingly implausible, while pessimists beliveve the entire project could collapse.

Failure to complete the project would deal a severe blow to the Soviet Union, which experts to achieve an annual hard currency income of at least $10,000m from gas sales. The damage to Western industry and jobs would be more immediate, but relatively slight because the Russians have failed to live up to expectations in placing orders associated with the project.

Soviet workers laying gas pipeline in Siberia

West Germany, which invested a great deal of political prestige in the project, is feeling badly let down by the Soviet Union's purchasing policy.

The deal was originally expected to produce orders for pipes and plant worth some DM20,000m (£4,650m) and German industry expected to receive the lion's share.

The current ceiling of orders is nearer DM10,000m as the Russians have quietly reduced the scope of the project. So far it is thought that German industry has received firm orders for equipment worth less than DM1,000m.

France, Italy, Japan and Britain have profited at the expense of the Germans but the DM10,000m order ceiling is still far from being fulfilled because the Soviet Union has decided not to order the pipes for the project in advance but to negotiate annually with Western suppliers.

This tactic, designed to force Western plant makers to cut prices under the threat of losing orders to their competitors, could backfire on the Russians if Western sanctions are toughened beyond their present level.

When first mooted, the plan was for natural gas to be piped from the Yamal peninsula in the far north of Siberia over a double pipeline to Western Europe. Now exploitation of the Yamal reserves has been put off beyond the scope of the present five-year plan and a single 3,400-mile pipeline will bring the gas from the more southerly Urengoy field.

Despite reducing the project, the Soviet Union is having difficulty in financing it. Its request for an additional DM300m credit from its West German bankers has run into difficulties with the banks refusing to give Moscow the cash because Poland has still to pay nearly $300m of interest owing from 1981 and because the order inflow from the deal has been so meagre.

Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on January 26th, 1982, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be reduced from 14½ per cent to 14 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited HS
100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ.
Telephone: 01-628 8011.

JAMES CAPEL

Brokers eye a bullish equity trend

Sentiment in the London stock market is decidedly bullish. It is possible, as James Capel points out in its new *Equity Market* comment, to see the *FT* 30-share index up by at least 40 per cent over the next 18 months.

There is plenty of logic to back this kind of forecast, which is why the danger of sky-high yields in the New York money and bond markets has not sent fund managers running for their United States "buy" lists.

Since the United Kingdom plunged into recession before the other major industrial countries there is a good chance that it will emerge first. The flow of funds out of the United Kingdom has slowed down, and more overseas fund managers are seeking to put cash into United Kingdom equities as well as the money markets.

Most of the important London stock brokers are forecasting a good improvement in company profits for 1982. In United Kingdom wages are coming in at 7-8 per cent level on average in the current round, productivity is improving, and destocking should soon ease off — all good reasons for better company profit performance.

Sterling is still too high to give a good boost to the competiveness of United Kingdom exports. But at present levels it is less of a hindrance expensive.

Amidst the current and coming events, the March 8 Budget looks likely to give something of a boost to the corporate sector. The icy and damp weather may have an adverse effect and soaring domestic fuel bills could squeeze the consumer goods purchase out of the family budget.

James Capel's way of looking at the figures is to start with the projection of corporate profits rising by at least 20 per cent over each of the next two years. Dividends, it points out, will rise in line with this because of the present low level of earnings cover. Capel suggest that dividends could only go up by perhaps 10 per cent each year.

Moving on to the yields on gilts and equities in recent years, it sets up two scenarios. Under the first, which is more pessimistic about reflating and the level of interest rates it sees a 15 per cent yield on gilts. If the gap between that and the yield on equities is 7 per cent (it has averaged 7 over the last 10 years), then it detects a rise of 15 per cent in the level of the market.

But, and this seems to be the view it prefers, the lower level of inflation now being experienced should indicate a narrower gap between gilt and equity yields. Looking at the figures conservatively, Capel argues: "Gilt yields of 12 per cent, and a yield gap of 8 per cent imply a 4 per cent equity yield although equity yields have not been lower than 5 per cent since 1972/73. Even a 5 per cent basis would allow the market to rise by around 40 per cent from today's level taking the 30-share index above 700."

Without spelling out a forecast for the market as specifically as James Capel, the team who moved across from Phillips & Drew to Simon & Coates is also optimistic. In its view company profits could go up by 14 per cent in 1982. It sees the largest recoveries coming from engineering, building materials and clearing banks (very similar to James Capel's buying list).

It points out: "The equity market, contrary to general belief has shown increased stability since the mid-1970s. We expect 1982 to bring a steady improvement in the market, with a continuation of the trend towards reduced volatility".

Phillips & Drew is bullish, but again less specifically (in cold print at least) than the others. It also looks at sectors, and picks out some of the leaders in textiles, paper, industrial materials, chemicals and engineering — in other words depressed manufacturing companies.

Sally White

LONDON STOCK MARKET
index: 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350
turnover £m: 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000
FTA ALL SHARE INDEX
STOCK EXCHANGE TURNOVER-EQUITIES
1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981

MERCANTILE HOUSE

Making the most of a global spread

Shareholders in Mercantile House should be experiencing a warm glow. First-half pretax profits have doubled to £6.1m, just £1m short of the last annual result, itself a twofold rise. The six-monthly dividend is up 40 per cent to 5p gross, while the share price, which stood at 345p when the company made its July two-for-five rights issue, is now 645p.

Any company so strategically positioned astride the main channels carrying ever-increasing international capital flows could hardly go wrong. But Mercantile has taken full advantage of its situation.

The geographical spread of offices to *Toronto, Sydney*, San Francisco and Tokyo enables Mercantile to cover all time zones. Tokyo will open up business in Far East currencies, notably the yen further broadening the scope. New York, largely a domestic market, has grown almost to match London.

Big banks want to deal with big money brokers, so the new discounts on large volume transactions should encourage higher turnover. In the first half, turnover also doubled to £31.7m. The recent revival of the European market should help as well.

Mercantile has showed a shrewd *sense of how to* make acquisitions at multiples below that of the parent. Only two months of Cosmorex, the Swiss money broker, and Rouse Woodstock, the American commodity broker, are in these figures to the end of October. Mercantile is taking Rouse into financial futures to offset dull commodity markets.

The likelihood, therefore, is that full year profits will double again. This must be encouraging for the sector, since R.P. Martin will be reporting interims in about a month and Exco its annual figures at the beginning of March.

On this basis Exce, still best known as Astley & Pearce despite its triumphant market debut in October, will make £12m for 1981. That should intensify the competition with Mercantile, particularly in the communications field. R. P. Martin made £705,000 in the first half of its last financial uear and £2.17m — An increase of 220 per cent — for the whole year.

But these prospects did not stop money brokers' shares from easing yesterday, partly because the market was down and partly because of profit-taking after last week's vigorous run up.

Mercantile closed at 458p, having reached 460p at one point, and Exco and R. P. Martin were 198p and 330p respectively.

Michael Prest

INTERNATIONAL

WEST GERMANY
Mannesmann AG said its Mannesmann Handel AG unit and Thyssen AG's Thyssen Stahlunion GMBH subsidiary have jointly won a Soviet order for over 1.2 million tonnes of 56-inch steel pipe.

JAPAN
The Japanese Government has given firm assurances that it will increasse imports from the United States and the 10 countries of the European Community.

● Toyota Motor Co, Japan's largest car manufacturer, and Toyota Motor Sales Co, its marketing arm, will merge on July 1 in order to win an advantage in the intensifying competition in the small car world market.

BELGIUM
The Belgium wholesale price index for December rose 0.6 per cent from November, picking up from the November increase of 0.3 per cent.

● November steel production in the European Community, excluding Greece, fell 9.7 per cent in December, but was up 13.6 per cent in the year, according to figures released in Brussels.

FRANCE
Total deposits in French savings banks rose by 14 per cent last year to stand at Fr432,000m (£39,000m) on January 1, up from Fr379,000m a year before and Fr334,000m in 1980.

● Negotiations in Paris between officials of the French Gas utility Gaz De France and the Algerian oil and gas corporation Sonatrach will continue "at least" until today, a spokesman said yesterday. The talks began on Saturday.

UNITED STATES
The group of six US companies that handles imports of Mexican natural gas is negotiating to double shipments to 600 million cubic feet a day.

● The Dallas based LTV company has withdrawn from the bargaining for Chrysler's tank-building subsidiary, leaving Teledyne and General Dynamics as likely bidders.

● The United Rubber Workers Union will seek "meaningful" wage rises when contract talks with the big four tyre companies begin in March it was announced by union officials in St Louis.

UGANDA
Representatives of Ugandan, British, Belgian, French, Austrian and American banks and financing institutions have agreed on a tentative £65m plan to rebuild and redevelop Uganda's largest sugar estate at Kakira, 60 miles east of Kampala.

SWEDEN
The Swedish consumer price index, base 1980, fell 0.4 per cent to 114.9 in December against a 0.3 per cent rise to 115.4 in November and a 0.4 per cent advance to 105.2 a year ago.

SOUTH AFRICA
South Africa's consumer price index rose by 13.9 per cent in the year to December 1981, down from 15.8 per cent in 1980. The index reached 216.3 last December, up from 214.8 in November and 189.9 in December 1980.

DISCOUNT HOUSE

Alexanders advance lifts shares

Alexanders Discount, the City discount house, reports higher profits for 1981 and a restoration of the general *reserve to the £5m level* ruling at the end of 1978. Theshares rose from 239p to 252p on the news.

Dicclosed profits after tax and transfer to hidden reserves are up from £1.25m to £1.75mm but the true lenel of profit is thought to have been at least £2.25m because Alexanders has transferred £500,000 from hidden reserves to the disclosed general reserve.

Alexander said it had been a difficult year because of volatile interests rates, especially in the last six months, so it was pleased to *report profits which allowed* an increase in the dividend and also an expansion in the trading base of the company and also an expansion in the trading base of the company and thus the size of the portfolio which can be carried.

The final dividend is being raised by 13 per cent to 18.57p gross to give a total of 26.4 gross compared with 24.3p in 1980.

Mr Douglas Grant, managing director, said the company had capitalized on the uncertainty when the Bank of England's new monetary system was introduced. "We took a cautious view and anticipated difficult conditions, particularly in the second half of the year," he said.

He said that by taking a defensive stance, Alexanders had secured its finance costs for much of the second half of the year, and at the end of the year was operating on running margins of about 2 per cent.

In the gilts market, the area in which fellow discount house Smith St Aubyn recently reported £20m of losses, Alexanders also took a cautious view throughout the year and ended it with net holdings of only £4m of gilts compared with £400,000 net a year before.

This compared with total balance sheet footings of £464m at the end of 1981, a 7 per cent increase over the year. The balance sheet also comprised £41m of Treasury Bills, £271m of other bills and £78m of sterlings CDs. Holdings of variable-rate local authority securities were virtually unchanged at £49.5m.

After having had to draw on reserves to pay the dividend in 1979 because of losses that year, general reserves have now been restored by the £500,000 *transfer from inner reserves.*

ALLIED TEXTILE

Record year

Allied Textile Companies continues to shrug aside the textile recession, but still sees no sign of an upturn. In the year to September 30, turnover rose by one per cent to £29.9m and pretax profits, excluding a small exceptional income, went ahead by more than 5 per cent to a new peak of £3.08m.

The group, headed by Mr Joseph Lumb, has not hesitated to cut back in areas where demand has dried up, and it has been equally successful in moving into new markets like car fabrics and soft furnishings. In doing this the group has also built a cash mountain which now stands at £9m, or around 120p a share. So the *£575,7000 cost of the dividend* of 9.96p gross is covered by the £700,000 of interest income alone. The latest pretax profits were also flattered by the decision to take £662,000, against £481,000, of mill closure and reorganization costs below the line, instead of directly against pretax profits.

Allied has benefited from a cut in costs after shrinking its labour force from 4,000 to 1,000 in seven years. Germany and Japan are key export maarkets and much depends on the movement of the pound against the Deutschemark and the yen.

Mr Joseph Lumb of Allied Textile

The shares responded to the latest figures and a scrip issue of one-for-ten by rising 13p to 173p, a peak for the year. Since the beginning of 1981 they have come from 114p, but the yield is 6 per cent, almost the textile average.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Textile (F)	29.9(29.6)	3.11(3.07)	49.3(21.7)	4.4(3.9)	2/4	6.9(6.5)
Alex. Discount (F)	—(—)	1.7b(1.2b)	—(—)	5 5(5.5)	17/3	13(11.5)
E. Elliott (I)	2.85(2.73)	0.023a(0.2a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Meggitt (F)	3.64(7.2)	0.51a(0.04a)	11.4a(2.9)	—(0.42)	—	—(0.84)
Merc. House (I)	31.7(15.8)	6.1(2.85)	18.2(11)	3.5(2.5)	15/3	—(3.5)
Palmerston Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.13(0.12)	—(—)	1(0.59)	4/3	—(2.0)
Rank Org. (F)	618(597)	102(109)	25.9(26.6)	6(6)	12/4	10.8(10.8)
D. S. Smith (I)	3.76(4.24)	0.6(0.86)	5.8(7.7)	2.5(2.5)	26/2	—(7.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss. b=Net profit.

BIDS AND DEALS

Chamberlain Phipps has a successful adhesive manufacturing subsidiary — Tivoli Kay — and is extending the group's activities in this market by acquiring from Plus Products Holdings the capitals of Plus Products and Plus Products (Developments) for £1.3m in shares. Both are based at Blaydon, near Newcastle upon Tyne, and are well established adhesive manufacturers with proven technical and marketing abilities.

Mr Hans Meyer will continue as managing director of the companies and his wide experience will be available to other parts of the group.

London and Manchester Securities has acquired 16,952 Manchester Stock Exchange Buildings shares at 400p a share and now owns 54,793 shares (54.79 per cent). In accordance with city code, an *unconditional cash offer of* 400p per share for the balance will be made. The board of MSEB and advisors County Bank will recommend acceptance. MSEB directors intend to accept on 3,200 shares (3.2 per cent).

Alexander & Alexander Services ordinary offers for the share capital of Alexander Howden not already owned by a subsidiary of A & A have been accepted by holders of shares representing 76.9 per cent of the share capital for which the ordinary offers were made. All the conditions to the ordinary offers have now been satisfied or waived and accordingly the ordinary offers have become unconditional in all respects.

Charterhouse Group's subsidiary, M6 Cash and Carry will acquire Williams Bros (Crewe). Completion is anticipated by early March.

The company, which will become a subsidiary of M6, is a large independent wholesaler carrying out both a delivered trade and a cash and carry operation from its 50,000 sq ft unit at Weston Road, Crewe. In 1980 it made a pretax profit of £36,000 on a turnover of £5.394m.

Barclays Merchant Bank says on behalf of Town and City Properties that the offers for the share capital of Berkeley Hambro have become unconditional in all respects.

The offers for both the ordinary shares and preference stock of Berkeley Hambro remain open until further notice with the exception that the cash alternatives are no longer available.

North Kalgurli Mines acceptances to Metals Exploration's partial cash offer amounted to a final figure of 15.42m shares (28.55 per cent).

CRODA

Sterner defence

Croda International, the chemical processor, yesterday stepped up its defence against the unwanted attentions of Burmah Oil's £80m bid by giving shareholders a profits forecast for 1981.

According to Sir Frederick Wood, chairman of Croda, pretax profits should rise to around £10.1m, up 36 per cent *over the previous year's* figure of £7.4m. However, this is still some £4.6m below the all-time high of £14.7m achieved in 1979.

In addition, the board intended to recommend a final dividend of 3.24p gross, making a total of 5.35p against the previous figure of 4.4p.

Burmah's initial reaction to the forecast came from Mr Campbell Anderson, a director, who said, "The performance was not quite up to what one could expect from Sir Freddie in his heyday. Shareholders must be sadly disappointed." He then added that "the forecast appeared to have been a combination of disillusionment and pious hopes".

Burmah has yet to study the document in full detail but will be making a formal reply.

Sir Frederick said the upturn in profits had come from an all-round improvement in all divisions with further emphasis on loss elimination.

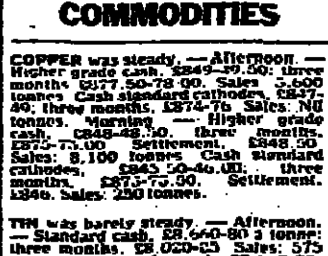
There are tangible signs, he said, that the United Kingdom chemical companies are recovering strongly and this is just starting to come through in the figures.

Only last week Sir Frederick attacked the wisdom of Burmah's bid at 70p a share after considering the effects that the acquisition would have had on Burmah's own overstretched finances.

WALL STREET

	Jan 25	Jan 22		Jan 25	Jan 22		Jan 25	Jan 22
Allied Chem	39½	40¼	Fst Nat Boston	42	42⅝	Proctor Gamble	83½	83½
Allied Stores	26⅜	26½	Fst Penn Corp	2½	2⅝	Pub Ser El & Gas	18	18⅛
Allis Chalmers	14⅝	14¼	Ford	17⅝	17⅝	Raytheon	34½	34½
Alcoa	23¾	24	GAF Corp	13	13⅛	RCA Corp	16⅞	16⅞
Amax Inc	36⅝	38⅛	Gen Dynamics	22⅞	22⅞	Republic Steel	22	22⅞
Amerada Hess	20⅝	20⅞	Gen Electric	58⅝	59	Reynolds Ind	45	44⅝
Am Airlines	9⅜	9⅝	Gen Foods	29⅛	30	Reynolds Metal	21	21⅛
Am Brands	36⅜	35¾	Gen Mills	33⅛	33⅞	Rockwell Int	30⅛	30⅛
Am Broadcast	30⅜	31	Gen Motors	35½	37⅞	Royal Dutch	32¾	32½
Am Can	32⅛	32⅛	Gen Pub Util NY	6⅞	6⅞	Safeways	28½	28⅝
Am Cyanamid	25¼	25⅞	Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30½	St Regis Paper	27⅞	28⅛
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16⅞	Gen Tire	19⅛	19⅛	Santa Fe Ind	17	17⅛
Am Home	34⅝	34¾	Genesco	5⅜	5⅜	SCM	20⅝	20⅞
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞	Georgia Pacific	17⅞	18⅝	Schlumberger	49⅝	47⅞
Am Nat Res	33⅜	33⅞	Getty Oil	56⅝	55⅞	Scott Paper	16	16
Am Standard	25¾	25¾	Gillette	31⅛	31⅛	Seagram	52⅝	52⅞
Am Telephone	59⅝	59⅝	Goodrich	20⅝	20⅞	Sears Roebuck	16⅝	16⅝
AMF Inc	22⅞	22⅝	Goodyear	18⅛	18⅝	Shell Oil	36⅞	36⅝
Armco Steel	22⅞	22⅞	Gould Inc	21	20⅝	Shell Trans	27½	28⅛
Asarco	24½	24⅝	Grace	42⅞	42½	Signal Co	26⅝	26⅝
Ashland Oil	26⅝	26⅞	Gt Atlnc & Pacific	4⅞	4	Singer	11⅞	12
Atlantic Richfield	41½	40⅝	Greyhound	14½	14⅛	Sony	18⅝	17⅞
Avco	17	17⅛	Grumman Corp	25⅛	25	Sth Cal Edison	28⅝	28½
Avon Products	29½	29⅞	Gulf Oil	30⅛	30⅛	Southern Pacific	35⅝	38
Bankers Tst NY	30⅝	30⅛	Gulf & West	16⅝	18	Southern Rly	87	87
Bank of America	18	17⅝	Heinz H. J.	28	25⅞	Sperry Corp	32⅛	32⅞
Bank of NY	38⅞	40	Hercules	20	20⅞	Std Oil California	35⅝	35⅝
Beatrice Foods	17	17⅛	Honeywell	68½	68⅞	Std Oil Indiana	45⅛	44⅞
Bendix	54⅝	54¾	IC Indr	31⅛	32	Std Oil Ohio	38½	38⅛
Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	21⅞	Ingersoll	51⅛	51½	Sterling Drug	22½	22⅞
Boeing	20⅝	20⅞	Inland Steel	22⅞	22⅞	Stevens J. P.	14½	14⅛
Boise Cascade	30½	31⅛	IBM	62⅞	61⅞	Sunbeam Corp	27⅝	27⅞
Borden	28	28⅝	Int Harvester	7⅛	8	Sun Comp	37⅞	37
Borg Warner	25⅝	25⅛	INCO	13	13	Teledyne	131	128½
Bristol Myers	52½	52⅛	Int Paper	35⅝	35⅞	Tenneco	30	30⅝
BP	32⅝	22⅞	Int Tel Tel	28⅝	28⅞	Texaco	38⅞	38½
Burlington Ind	28	28⅜	Irving Bank	44⅛	45⅞	Texas East Corp	48⅝	49⅝
Burlington Nthn	50¼	50⅝	Jewel Co	33⅞	34	Texas Inst	76⅝	75½
Burroughs	31⅛	31½	Jim Walter	18½	18⅞	Texas Utilities	18⅞	18⅝
Campbell Soup	34⅛	35	Johnson & John	37	38⅞	Textron	24⅛	24⅛
Canadian Pacific	30⅝	31	Kaiser Alumin	15	14⅞	TWA	14⅝	14½
Caterpillar	48⅝	48⅝	Kerr McGee	38½	37⅞	Travelers Corp	45⅞	45⅝
Celanese	52¼	53⅝	Kimberly Clark	62⅞	63	TRW Inc	51⅛	50
Central Soya	11⅞	11⅞	K Mart	15⅞	16⅛	UAL Inc	15½	15⅝
Chase Manhat	56⅝	56⅞	Kroger	25	25	Union Carbide	45⅞	46⅛
Chem Bank NY	47½	47⅞	L.T.V. Corp	13⅞	14⅛	Union Oil Calif	32⅞	31⅞
Chrysler	4⅝	4⅝	Litton	51⅞	51	Un Pacific Corp	45⅝	44⅛
Citicorp	24⅛	23⅞	Lockheed	46⅞	47⅞	Uniroyal	6⅞	6⅞
Cities Service	37½	38½	Lucky Stores	13⅝	13⅛	United Brands	10⅛	10⅞
Clark Equip	27⅝	27⅞	Manuf Hanover	32⅞	32⅞	US Industries	8⅞	8⅞
Coca Cola	30⅛	31⅛	Manville Cp	14⅛	14⅛	US Steel	29⅝	29⅝
Colgate	16⅝	16½	Mapco	30⅛	30⅝	Utd Technol	37⅛	38⅞
CBS	42⅞	42½	Marathon Oil	72⅝	73⅛	Wachovia	23⅛	24⅛
Columbia Gas	30⅝	30⅝	Marine Midland	22⅝	22⅞	Warner Lambert	21⅞	22⅛
Combustion Eng	31⅛	32⅛	Martin Marietta	30⅝	30½	Wells Fargo	23⅞	23⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅝	19⅛	McDonnell	20⅝	20	Westnghse Elec	23⅝	22⅞
Cons Edison	37⅛	37⅛	Mead	21⅞	21⅛	Weyerhaeuser	35⅞	35⅞
Cons Foods	30	30⅝	Merck	81⅝	80⅝	Whirlpool	36½	34½
Cons Power	16⅛	16⅛	Minnesota Mng	54½	54⅝	Woolworth	17⅞	17⅞
Continental Grp	30⅛	31	Mobil Oil	25	22⅝	Xerox Corp	38⅝	38⅝
Control Data	32⅝	32⅝	Monsanto	69½	69½	Zenith	10½	10⅛
Corning Glass	47½	47⅞	Morgan J. P.	53⅝	52⅞			
CPC Intnl	37⅞	37⅝	Motorola	54	54⅞			
Crane	30	31½	NCR Corp	40½	40⅞			
Crocker Int	27⅝	27⅞	NL Industries	31	30⅞	**Canadian Prices**		
Crown Zeller	24½	25⅛	Nabisco	30⅞	30⅞			
Dart & Kraft	49⅝	49½	Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞	Abitibi	20⅝	20⅞
Deere	33⅝	33½	Nat Med Ent	15½	15⅞	Alcan Alumin	22⅞	22⅞
Delta Air	27⅝	27⅞	Nat Steel	23	23	Algoma Steel	42⅞	42⅞
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11⅛	Norfolk West	47⅞	48	Bell Telephone	17⅞	18⅛
Disney	47⅞	47⅞	NW Bancorp	23⅞	23⅛	Comineo	48	48⅞
Dow Chemical	23⅞	23⅞	Norton Simon	19⅜	19	Cons Bathurst	13⅛	13⅝
Dresser Ind	25	25⅞	Occidental Pet	22	22⅞	Gulf Oil	13⅞	13⅞
Duke Power	21½	21½	Ogden	23⅛	23⅞	Hawker/Sid Can	11⅞	11⅞
Du Pont	35⅝	36	Olin Corp	20⅝	21⅛	Hudson Bay Mng	22⅞	23
Eastern Air	5⅜	5⅜	Owens-Illinois	27⅞	28⅛	Hudson Bay Oil	48⅛	48⅛
Eastman Kodak	71	70⅝	Pacific Gas Elec	20½	20⅝	Imasco	38⅞	38⅞
Eaton Corp	28⅝	28⅞	Pan Am	3⅜	3⅜	Imperial Oil	27½	27⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	26⅝	26½	Penney J. C.	28⅝	28⅝	Int Pipe	14½	14⅞
Equitable Life	8⅝	8⅝	Pennzoil	38⅛	38⅞	Mass-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Esmark	47⅞	47½	Pepsico	34⅞	34⅞	Royal Trust	4⅞	4⅞
Evans P. D.	15	15½	Pfizer	53	53⅛	Seagram	62⅞	63
Exxon Corp	29½	30	Phelps Dodge	32⅝	32⅞	Steel Co	28⅝	28⅝
Fed Dept Stores	35⅛	36⅞	Philip Morris	47⅞	48⅞	Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅞
Firestone	12½	12½	Phillips Petrol	39	37⅞	Walker Hiram	18⅛	19
Fst Chicago	17½	17⅛	Polaroid	19⅝	19⅞	WCT	13	12⅞
Fst Intrst Bncp	32⅛	32⅞	PPG Ind	32⅝	33⅞			

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



COMMODITIES

COPPER was steady. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £849-49.50; three months £877.50-78.00. Sales 5,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £847-49; three months, £874-76. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning — Higher grade cash, £848-48.50; three months, £875-75.00. Settlement, £848.50. Sales: 8,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £845.50-46.00; three months, £873-75.50. Settlement, £846. Sales: 250 tonnes.

TIN was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,660-80 a tonne; three months, £8,020-25. Sales: 575 tonnes. High grade cash, £8,660-80; three months, £8,020-30. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,700-8,720; three months £8,040-50. Settlement, £8,720. Sales 5,930 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,700-8,720; three months, £8,000-05. Settlement, £8,720. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin unavailable due to holiday.

LEAD was steady.— Afternoon. — Cash £[illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible]. Sales, 10,800 tonnes. Morning — Cash £[illegible]; three months £361.75-62.25. Settlement £[illegible]. Sales, 5,400 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady after firmer — Afternoon.-Cash £[illegible] per tonne; three months £[illegible]. Sales, 4,[illegible] tonnes. Morning -Cash £[illegible]; three months £451.50-52.00. Settlement, £[illegible]. Sales, 5,100 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £195.10 ($[illegible]) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels)—Spot 417p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 772.80); three months 431.50p (800c); six months 446.70p (834c); one year 474.30p (890.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon — Cash 418-19p, three months 431-34p. Sales, 51 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 416-17p; three months, 430.8-30.9p. Settlement, 417p. Sales, 25 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon —Cash, £598-99 per tonne; three months £621-22. Sales, 2,100 tonnes. Morning —Cash £594-95; three months £618-18.50. Settlement, £595. Sales, 1,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon. —Cash £3,080-3,100 per tonne; three months £3,130-35. Sales, 246 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,100-3,105; three months £3,140-45. Settlement, £3,105. Sales, 234 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo) —Feb, 50.90-51.00; March, 53-52.70; April-June, 55.80-54.10; July-Sept, 56.90-57.00; Oct-Dec, 60.10-60.20; Jan-March, 63.50-63.50; April-June, 66.50-66.60; July-Sept, 69.40-69.50; Oct-Dec, 73.50-72.40. Sales: two at five tonnes; 235 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — **ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne). Jan 1143-1147; Mch 1157-1158; May 1127-1128; Jly 1113-1114; Sep 1105-1108; Nov 1095-1102; Jan 1090-1095. Sales: 2,754 lots including 17 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1202-1203; May 1180-1181; Jly 1191-1192; Sep 1202-1203; Dec 1213-1214; Mch 1225-1226; May 1228-1256. Sales, 1,887 lots including 10 options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 22) 99.30c; indicator price (Jan 25) 15-day average 106.08c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The London daily price for "raws" was £7 higher at £174; the "whites" price was £2 higher at £180. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 179.50-179.60; May, 180.80-180.90; Aug., 185.45-186.00; Oct., 187.25-187.50; Jan., 188.40-189.00; March, 195.50-195.75; May, 194.50-196.00. Sales, 3,520 lots. ISA prices (Jan 22): daily 15.15c; 15-day average 12.71c.

POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb. £105.50; April, £130.80; Nov. £69.80. Sales, 709 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12¼%, over £50,000 12¾%.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	Fully Taxed
121	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	121	—	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	12.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	-1	4.3	9.6	3.5	8.5
203	187	Bardon Hill	203	+1	9.7	4.8	9.5	12.0
104	82	Deborah Services	82	—	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
129		Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
76	39	Frederick Parker	76	+1	1.7	2.2	33.0	—
78	46	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	94	—	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	95	-1	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	108	James Burrough	113	-1	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	250	Robert Jenkins	253	—	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	—	15.0	20.0	—	—
44	27	Unilock Holdings	27	-2	3.0	11.1	4.8	8.2
103	75	Walter Alexander	75	—	6.4	8.5	4.9	8.7
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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مكبر من الأصل

PEOPLE

Tannoy is back in Britain

They have not exactly broadcast the news, but the six British directors of Tannoy have bought out the company from its American owners, Beatrice Foods.

Directors Norman Crocker (managing), David Bissett-Powell, Ian Dunn, Peter Russell, Peter Wilcox and "Stanley" Livingstone, keep their jobs. So, too, do the 140 staff in south-east London and Coatbridge, Strathclyde.

Crocker and the Tannoy team, I'm told, secured this lively firm at a knockdown price with the help of commercial law expert David Haggett and Beatrice's wish to de-conglomerate. Barclays Bank come up with about £1m, covering both purchase and immediate funding.

Tannoy long ago diversified from the public address systems that made the company a household word to millions of service people in the war. The company exports more than three-quarters of what it makes, ranging from hi-fi and studio speakers (sold in Japan under the Tannoy name) to wired gun control systems sold in the Middle East.



D'you suppose some Cornish nutter will try to burn it down?

Sweet day, so cool

Daniel Boulud is finding life sweet in his latest job, that of chef to the EEC ambassador to Washington, Vicomte Roland de Kergorlay.

The ambassador recruited Boulud in Brussels to soften up the mighty of Washington with *nouvelle cuisine* at the residence in Belmont Road.

But of late Belmont Road has been clogged with the limousines of Washington's hostesses, dispatched to bring back 10lb boxes of chocolate truffles at $120 a time. Chauffeurs asking for smaller quantities were directed to two stores supplied by Boulud.

The chef, having sniffed America's entreprenueurial air, had gone into business for himself. But since jokes have begun to circulate around Washington about the "European Chocolate Communiy", Boulud has been asked not to rustle his sweet wrappers so loud.

● *Design and marketing were on the agenda at Number Ten Downing Street last night, not of a prime ministerial meeting with the Conservative Party's new Director of Markerting, Christopher Lawson, but of a seminar Mrs Thatcher held for senior excutives on "product design and market success". She urged business people to remedy what she sees as British industry's neglect of good design.*

Appeals on Wheels

Mrs Audrey Barter (below) paid an unexpected and unusual return visit to the City yesterday.

Accompanied by the pipe and drum band of the Scots Guards she called at the Stock Exchange and was alowed onto the trading floor in her wheelchair to collect money for Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

Mrs Barter met many old friends for she was the manageress of Slaters', a restaurant now sadly closed but once very popular with the market.



NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr John S Fraser has been appointed corporate managing director, Ciba-Geigy Plastics and Additives, in succession to Dr K W Humphreys. Mr Fraser will also retain his existing responsibilities as head of the Ilford Photographic Group and a member of the board of Ciba-Geigy (UK).

Mr Peter Guest has been appointed sales and marketing director of Bonar Long.

Mr A P Dignum has been appointed assistant managing director of Dixons Photographic (UK).

A new consortium is taking over the Jari project. Patrick Knight reports

How the Amazon defeated an American millionaire

São Paulo

The Amazon jungle has claimed another illustrious victim — multi-millionaire Daniel K. Ludwig, aged 84, whose enormous Jari forestry and pulp project is being acquired by a consortium of 23 banks and private companies, with major government participation.

The consortium was being formally inaugurated in Brasilia yesterday. Brazilians are not sure whether to celebrate or cry.

Ludwig, said to be the richest man in the world, but now an ailing recluse in New York battled with Jari for 14 years. He is giving up after pouring more than $1,000m of his own money into the 4 million acre project, the largest piece of real estate in the world, and he will be paid nothing for at least five years.

That an octogenarian American millionaire should feel that the Amazon has, finally, become too much for him, is perhaps not too surprising. What does give pause for thought, however, is that the man who has put together the package to take over the Jari project is himself a septuagenarian — 75 year old Brazilian Senhor Augusto Azevedo Antunes, an old friend of Ludwig.

Can he do better? The problems which mounted up and finally overwhelmed Ludwig, were certainly formidable.



Jari: its mounting problems overwhelmed the millionaire American

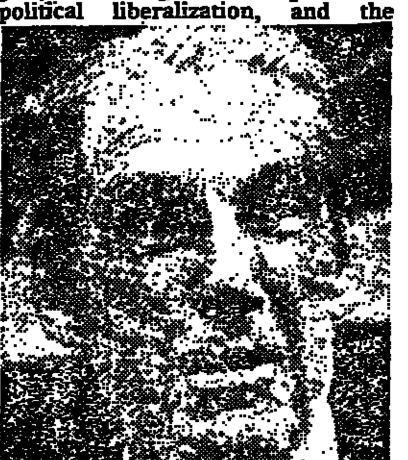
The final straw for him was ostensibly the delay by the authorities in giving definite legal title to about half the land. But as Ludwig has only planted trees on about a twelfth of the area so far, that cuts little ice. The real reason, as the Brazilians who are taking it over now realize, is that the project in its present form is not viable. Hundreds of millions more dollars will have to be risked to make it so.

When Ludwig was first invited to invest in Brazil, in the heady days of the late 1960s the 'miracle' years, when the economy was growing at 10 per cent and more a year, he was given the red carpet treatment. All obstacles would be swept away, and he would be left alone, as long as he put up the cash. This was the sort of deal Ludwig liked. Used to shipping, when a shrewd one voyage charter could sometimes recoup the cost of a supertanker, he set about conquering the Amazon in the same way.

He bought the world's biggest and most sophisticated machines to clear the jungle. He scoured the globe to find the technology for a pulp factory which could be towed around the world to Jari. This would avoid the costly problem of assembling sophisticated plant deep in the Amazon, something which wary mining engineers refer to with respect as "Amazon factor", and which they say can push construction costs to three times what they are elsewhere.

As the years passed, and the lano was cleared and planted, Ludwig found that many of his high technology metods were unsuitable. The big machines got bogged down, and had to be abandoned. The fast-growing gmelina trees from Nigeria and Indonesia did not do well on sandy Jari soils, and have largely been replaced by the eucalyptus and Caribbean pine everybody else plants in Brazil.

But Ludwig, who runs his companies largely on his own did not like to be told things were not working out. Men who dared to do so were often fired. All sorts of scare stories started to emerge from Jari, coinciding with the period of political liberalization, and the



Daniel Ludwig: his dream became a nightmare.

return to Brazil of critics of the regime.

The huge enclave Ludwig was setting up, close to borders with Venezuela and the Guyanas, looked very suspiciuos to those who believed there was a plot for the imperialists to get hold of Amazonia. Some suggested Ludwig was collaborating with the CIA and was in partnership with reactionary forces in Brazil. The secretive Ludwig did not help himself. Jari became like a separate country, and access even for government officials was made difficult.

Journalists were barred and often made up stories. They had plenty to go on. To try to reduce massive labour turnover, in a region where cash payments were often unknown, Ludwig tried to keep his labour force on site, and prevent men going back to the coastal town of Belem every time they received a pay packet.

To encourage them to stay, however, Ludwig built schools, hospitals, and good housing. He provided free electricity and water, and there are supermarkets which sell at reasonable prices, unknown in Amazonia. There is a railway, a port, and an airfield. In fact — and this has proved a major problem — a costly infrastructure was put in to sustain the production of three thousand tons of pulp a day, four times what is actually produced.

On top of problems of his own making, the climate of opinion about Jari itself began to change. Echoes of the nationalist campaign against Jari, stressing the exploitation of Brazil by foreigners, began to be felt. Ministers sensed that Jari could be a liability.

The old Brazilian maxim, first coined by 1930s dictator President Getulio Vargas "for my friends, everything, for my enemies, the law" began to be applied.

So the immovable object has come into collision with the irresistible force, and Ludwig has disposed of Jari. Selling is the wrong word. He will not get a cent for at least five years, if he lives that long, and then only between 3 and 5 per cent of whatever profits Jari by then brings in. Having no heirs the money will go to the Ludwig cancer research foundation, in Switzerland."

Augusto Antunes, who now takes up the burden of Jari, is a wealthy industrialist who in partnership with Bethlehem Steel, has been mining manganese in the hills close to Jari for 23 years. He is Brazil's second largest iron ore exporter, and has ranching and forestry interests in Amazonia, so be knows the problems of the Amazon well.

Antunes's company Caemi, is putting up $40m of the $100m by which Jari capital is to be increased from private sources. The chairman of the new board is Sergio Quintella, president of the International Engineering Company. The other 22 companies to participate are having their arms twisted hard to come up with $3m each. The government will provide $180m. This $280m total will be enough to pay off various debts to third parties, such as the Ishiwakajima Shipyard, which built the pulp plant, and Lloyds Bank.

But the take over solves almost nothing, except to rescue Brazilian pride and save Brazilian face, as businessmen reluctant to participate are pointing out. For Jari to be viable, pulp exports would have to be doubled, preferably trebled. The necessary thousand-tons-a-day plant would cost at least $500m. Where is that to come from?

If it is not raised, Jari is really just a magnificent new town deep in the Amazon jungle, providing very good living conditions for the 7,000 or so on site, and scratchings for the further 35,000 who have been attracted to the town outside, called "Beyond the Pale".

For all the critics' carpings, if Jari were to disappear under the jungle carpet, as other projects by illustrious names such as Ford, have done, they would have a lot to answer for. Many in Brasilia acknowledge an immense debt to Daniel Ludwig in finding out, albeit the hard way, how to deal with Amazonia.

But as a story of a rich man's comeuppance, with $1,000m lost down the River Amazon Jari can have had few equals. Orson Wells should be on his way to make a film about Citizen Ludwig.

Business Editor

As US interest rates climb . . .

Are the Europeans going to fall at the first hurdle as they set off on a course to lower interest rates? The simple answer is that it is too early to tell. When European interest rates were led down last week, it was not done in total blindness of what was happening in the United States. The theory must be that at some stage this spring, American interest rates will resume a falling trend, and that the dollar, too, will start to slip.

For the moment, though, the ride is clearly going to be extremely bumpy and the riders may yet be unseated. Last week's United States money supply was again appreciably worse than expected, and yesterday's opening Fed Funds rate of more than 15 per cent was enough to send the shivers down plenty of spines. Hardly surprisingly, the Bank of England made it clear to the discount houses that the fall in British short-term rates had gone far enough for the moment. It may also have been conducting "smoothing" operations in the foreign exchange market.

The real question is how much pressure the Bank can stand if the going gets really tough. While it can probably allow period money market rates to rise a good half per cent before it starts to feel uncomfortable at the very short end of the interest rate spectrum, it is questionable how far it would want to intervene in the foreign exchange markets in support of sterling. Drawing sterling out of the system would merely exacerbate the present shortages in the money markets.

On the basis of the latest trade figures, there should perhaps be no great anxiety about adopting the alternative policy of letting sterling find its own market rate over the short-term in expectation of a bounce back at a later stage. But is the recent trade performance too good to last?

Rowntree Crunch time

It was always only a matter of time before Rowntree-Mackintosh, with 23.5 per cent of the Huntley & Palmer equity, moved to swallow the whole group. What has presumably precipitated matters has been the fear that Allied-Lyons, with just under 5 per cent of H & P, might have been about to take the initiative. Where this leaves Allied-Lyons remains to be seen. But with Rowntree's offer valuing H & P at some £75m — on the basis of a dismal recent record and pre-tax profits of no more, perhaps than £8m to £9m for 1981 — the opening stakes are already looking at recovery prospects and ways of improving the return on H & P's capital employed of well over £100m.

Naturally, that is what Rowntree says its bid is all about — helping H & P to make full use of its potential. That may seem fair enough. Doubtless, though, any H & P defence will be quick to point out that Rowntree's main aim is to buy its way into areas outside the stagnating confectionery market and broaden its geographical exposure.

Rank Org. Getting better

After the first-half setback from £53.5m to £36.7m, when the Xerox side went off the boil, and an anticipated lacklustre showing from the Organization's own activities, most leading analysts had been forecasting a sharp deterioration in Rank's pretax profits from last year's £109.4m. In the event the £102.8m pre-tax outturn was a good £10m better than even the most optimistic had been expectting, and the shares jumped almost a tenth to close at 190p.

The key to the latest trading performance has been both an improvement in the Xerox business and a sturdy contribution from the non-Xerox operations which have been such a thorn in Rank's side for most of the 1970s. Rank's share of Xerox has been boosted by £15m after use of the new American accounting standard FAS 52, which takes currency changes — in this case adverse ones — straight to the balance sheet rather than coming through the profit and loss account as under FAS 8. As it is, after Xerox's first-half setback, its full-year contribution is only marginally down at £85.1m, probably due to the better sales/rental mix in its business.

No one is going to get too excited by Rank's other trading activities but at least the worse performances from leisure, hotels and holidays, and the industrial division have been compensated by stronger contributions by television and property to leave trading profits level pegging.

The question now, of course, is whether the leopard really has changed its spots. But with new products coming through in the Xerox business and a more coherent look to the non-Xerox side, there is a lot more confidence around, certainly enough with the encouraging statement to suggest profits next year of £125m. Together with the 8.2 per cent yield, that should be strong enough support even without the bid rumours.

Shopping without the frills

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: GENERICS

By Peter McGoldrick

A note of austerity has started to enter the normally flamboyant arena of grocery marketing. Shoppers in the United Kingdom and in many other countries are seeing a new and very bland type of product packaging appear on supermarket shelves.

These packs usually carry only the product description, in blunt, stencil type lettering, and the required product information, set against a white or plain background. Conspicuously missing are the enticing pictures of the product and the other customary packaging embellishments.

Within the grocery industry, such products are usually known as "generics" but they are also sometimes referred to as "brand-free" or "no-name" items. They differ from the well-established retailer own labels in that the retailer's name is not prominently displayed on the package. For consumers, they are offering ranges of basic commodities at prices considerably below normal for those products.

Although appearing dull, generics have attracted interest and attention from grocery manufacturers, retailers, their agencies and the consumer organizations. To some retailers, they have offered a way of buying market share and of departing somewhat from the treadmill of short-term special offers.

The appeal of generic grocery products depends to a large extent upon the effective communication to consumers of the "no-frills" message. If shoppers believed that the sizable price reductions were mainly a result of lower quality contents, the products would gain only limited acceptance.

Evidence has emerged suggesting that generic buyers perceive the price reduction to be explained mainly by lower advertising, labelling and packaging costs. In the United States, the *Progressive Grocer* published the following results in 1979.

Generics are cheaper because:

	Generic Buyers	Non Generic Buyers
No advertising	43%	37%
Cheap label	38%	29%
Cheaper Packaging	21%	13%
Lower quality	15%	38%

The actual (as opposed to perceived) components of the price reductions are considerably more difficult to quantify and vary between the different ranges. One British retailer claims that its generic products are of as high, or higher quality than the well known brands. In other cases, the concept of an "acceptable quality" is applied and slightly lower grade commodities are used.



Austerity returns to the supermarkets

The combined savings on advertising and packaging certainly do not add up to a major proportion of the price reductions offered. Most of the generic ranges were heavily promoted, at least at the outset, and some manufacturers have complained that it actually costs them more to supply products in the "cheaper" packs than in their standard, branded packs.

The most significant and consistent saving is in the price at which the retailers can obtain generic products. At the moment, only five large grocery retailers in Britain — Allied Suppliers Carrefour, Fine Fare, International and Tesco — are selling generics and they wield considerable buying power. Because generics are un-branded, orders can fairly easily be switched between suppliers and, if more competitive, different suppliers can be used in different parts of the country.

For this reason, it is not entirely surprising that the development of generics has been far from welcomed by most grocery manufacturers. Although they offer an opportunity to smaller manufacturers or to major manufacturers with excess capacity, in general they are seen as another manifestation of the growing power of the large, multiple retailers.

Fine Fare launched its "Yellow Packs" in 1980. Unlike Carrefour, — which started the trend in France in 1976, with its "Prodvits Libres"— Fine Fare already had an extensive range of about 450 products retailing under its own name. The Yellow Packs represented in effect a second retailer brand in its stores.

Two more major British multiples became involved in 1981: Allied Suppliers with its "Basics" and Tesco with its "Value Lines".

Generics represent an intensification of competition in the grocery industry, and there are many manufacturers and some distributors with a vested interest in their failure. Accordingly, there have been forecasts that generics would be "a passing fad" or that they would "only be of appeal to the poorer shoppers".

A project carried out by the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology included a survey of customers at a Fine Fare hypermarket at which the full range of Yellow Packs is sold.

Less than 5 per cent of the shoppers were unaware of the Yellow Packs and 82½ per cent had purchased at least one generic item.

The survey showed that the purchasing of generics was not more common among the lower occupation groups. Awareness was highest among the "up-market" shoppers which had the effect of increasing the proportion purchasing generics. Using the Jicnars occupation grading system:—

Awareness and purchase of Yellow Packs

		Aware	Purchased
Occupation:	AB	100%	86%
	C1	96%	84%
	C2	94%	82%
	DE	93%	79%

The only groups who were significantly less likely to have purchased generics were those over 65 and the one or two-person households.

The purchasing of ten specific generic items was surveyed in detail and customer satisfaction proved high. In only two cases did less than 75 per cent of those who had tried the product intend to continue buying the generic version.

The survey showed that 80 per cent of the Yellow Pack purchases represented a switch from a manufacturer's brand, 20 per cent from the Fine Fare brand. Although the manufacturer brands were the bigger target, this indicates a substantial overall increase in the proportion of trade taken by the retailer's two product ranges.

The indications from both home and abroad are that we have not yet seen the full impact of grocery generics.

In the United States generics have captured a 5 per cent share of the $200,000m grocery market and some forecasts suggest that the share could reach 25 per cent by the end of the decade. Generics have become the main competitive weapon both between American supermarkets and against the restaurants.

Harlow Unger, a commentator on the American retailing scene said: "Now, at last, it's cheaper for Americans to eat at home!"

By comparison, British retailers have been cautious in their approach to generics, some possibly reluctant to precipitate an all out "generics war". Carrefour and Fine Fare have been the most willing exponents of the concept but the Tesco launch in Scotland could be just a beginning. Allied Suppliers is also experimenting with a "generic store", a form of response to the limited range discounters that has already been seen in the United States.

The pressure upon other retailers will inevitably increase.

Many shops within the Mace group have adopted some or all of its 26 "Basic Buy" products, which have started to bring generics into the corner — shop type of outlet.

The author is Lecturer in Marketing at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

Bank of Ireland

announces that with effect from close of business on 26th January 1982 its Base Rate for lending is reduced from 14½% to 14% per annum



Bank of Ireland

Allied Irish Banks Limited

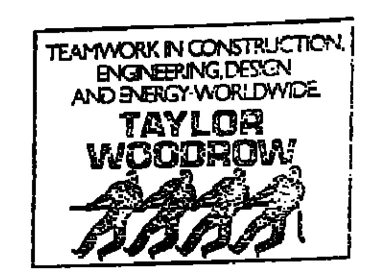
INTEREST RATE CHANGE

Allied Irish Banks Ltd. announce that with effect from close of business on 25th January 1982 the Base Rate for advances is reduced from 14½% to 14% p.a.

Allied Irish Banks Limited
64/66 Coleman Street
London EC2R 5AL

Stock Exchange Prices

Heavy selling of gilts



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	144	−4	7.1	5.0	10.3
217	97	Man Agcy Music	116	−2	12.5	10.8	9.9
203	100	Man Ship Canal	105	..	..e	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	28½	−½	3.1	10.9	..
154	72	Marchwiel	129	−1	8.6	6.6	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	139	−2	5.8	4.3	18.9
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45	..	3.2	7.1	14.7
35	14½	Marling Ind	35	+3	1.4	4.0	24.5
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	36	..	4.0	11.0	3.2
262	178	Martin News	261	+3	13.9	5.3	5.6
270	209	Martonair	231	+3	10.9	4.7	13.5
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	223	..	5.6	2.5	11.1
234	128	Metal Box	180	−4	16.5	9.2	15.8
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	−1	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	13	−1	0.1	1.1	..

O—S

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	43	..	..e	..	..
188	92½	Swire Pacific 'A'	105	..	..	..	..
191	140	Syltone	191	..	12.9	6.7	21.2

T—Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	−3	10.0	10.8	5.1
25⅜	10¹⁹⁄₃₂	Takeda BDR	£25⅜	+½	17.6	0.7	27.5
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
430	316	Tarmac Ltd	416	−4	23.3	5.6	7.1
218	126	Tate & Lyle	214	−4	16.4	7.7	5.8
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	555	+5	19.0	3.4	9.9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 25	Market rates (close) January 25	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8480-8650	$1.8540-8550	0.05-0.15c disc	0.50-0.60c disc
Montreal	$2.2190-2325	$2.2210-2220	0.10-0.20c disc	0.70-0.85c disc
Amsterdam	4.71-76fl	4.74-75fl	1¾-1¼c prem	5½-4½c prem
Brussels	73.30-80f	73.60-70f	10-30c disc	83-103c disc
Copenhagen	14.10-20k	14.18-19k	35 prem-65ore disc	125-275ore disc
Dublin	1.2220-2360p	1.2325-2340p	25-40p disc	105-130p disc
Frankfurt	4.30-35m	4.33-34m	1¾-1¼pf prem	4½-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	124.30-125.30e	124.75-125.00e	35-155c disc	135-405c disc
Madrid	184.25-185.25p	184.40-60p	25-55c disc	115-150c disc
Milan	2307-231r	2320-22lr	13-16lr disc	45½-48½lr disc
Oslo	10.93-11.04k	11.02½-03½k	155-50ore prem	150-30ore prem
Paris	10.95-11.06f	11.01-02f	¼-1¼c disc	2¾-3¾c disc
Stockholm	10.30-58k	10.54½-55½k	175-105ore prem	310-180ore prem
Tokyo	422-28y	425-26y	3.10-2.70y prem	8.35-7.90y prem
Vienna	30.20-45sch	30.40-45sch	15-10gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	3.45-48f	3.46-47f	2-1½c prem	5¾-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 90.7

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14 Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14	2 months	13⅞
3 months	14	3 months	13⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14-13²⁹⁄₃₂	1 month	14¾
2 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13⅞	2 months	14⅞
3 months	14-13²⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	14½
6 months	13⅞-13⅞	6 months	14¼

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-15	7 months	14¾-14½
2 months	15¼-15	8 months	14¾-14½
3 months	15¼-15	9 months	14⅞-14⅝
4 months	15-14¾	10 months	14½-14⅝
5 months	14¾-14¼	11 months	14⅞-14⅝
6 months	14⅞-14⅝	12 months	14¾-14½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅝-14½	6 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14⅝-14½	12 months	14¹¹⁄₁₆-14⁹⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	14⅝
7 days	14½	6 months	14⅝
1 month	14⅝	1 year	14

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14⅝-14⅞ Close 12

1 week	14⅝-14½	6 months	14⅝-14½
1 month	14⅝-14½	9 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14⅝-14½	12 months	14¾-14½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15 6 months 15

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6730-1.6880
Bahrein	0.6985-0.7015
Finland	8.2365-8.2765
Greece	109.15-111.15
Hongkong	10.8025-10.8425
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5250-0.5280
Malaysia	4.1970-4.2270
Mexico	48.45-49.95
New Zealand	2.2905-2.3105
Saudi Arabia	6.3370-6.3670
Singapore	3.8255-3.8555
South Africa	1.8030-1.8180

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5000-1.5020
+ Canada	1.1983-1.1985
Netherlands	2.5560-2.5590
Belgium	39.64-39.67
Denmark	7.6525-7.6575
West Germany	2.3350-2.3365
Portugal	67.25-67.45
Spain	99.45-99.55
Italy	1249.50-1250.50
Norway	5.9475-5.9525
France	5.9350-5.9400
Sweden	5.6900-5.6950
Japan	229.10-229.25
Austria	16.40-16.42
Switzerland	1.8660-1.8680

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8342-0.8344

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12⅝-13⅝; seven days, 14⅝-15⅛; one month, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆; three months, 15⁹⁄₁₆-15¹³⁄₁₆; six months, 15¹³⁄₁₆-16¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $373.50 (an ounce); pm, $372 close, $372.
Krugerrand (per coin): $383-385 (£206.5-207.50).
Sovereigns (new): $91.5-92.5 (£49.30-49.80).

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هكذا من الأصل

Football

Luck smiles on Spurs but frowns on Aston Villa

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur have played 26 domestic cup ties in the last three years, 25 of them in London. The odd one out was the FA Cup semi-final last year at Hillsborough, the neutral venue where they drew with Wolverhampton Wanderers. Even then, the replay was held at Highbury, a few miles from their home.

If it was no surprise that in yesterday's draw for the fifth round of the FA Cup Spurs should be drawn at White Hart Lane again it was equally predictable that Aston Villa should be drawn away. They have been so on the last 11 occasions. The two meet in the only match between first division clubs on February 13.

They opened the season by sharing four goals in the Charity Shield in August and, although Villa won emphatically at Tottenham in the league a fortnight later, they have since slid down the table. With a difficult journey to the Soviet Union ahead in the European Cup, Villa's season could soon be devoid of interest. The holders have since sealed their defence and are still involved in four competitions.

The chances of an underdog reaching the 101st final were significantly increased and at least three clubs outside the first division will be among the last eight.

The giantkillers of the fourth round, Oxford United and Watford, both visit the Midlands. Oxford's manager, Ian Greaves, was the guest on last Saturday's *Match of the Day* programme after the victory at Brighton and he will renew acquaintances with Jimmy Hill, Coventry City's chairman.

Two other old colleagues will meet again at Filbert Street. Rice, Watford's captain, was in Arsenal's League and Cup winning side of 1971 with Kelly, of Leicester City. Nor is that the end of the reunions. Deehan, who joined Norwich City a fortnight ago for £175,000, will face his former side, West Bromwich Albion, as will Jones, once of Liverpool, and now of Wrexham, if the Welshmen beat Chelsea in tonight's replay.

Ipswich Town, joint favourites with Liverpool, will remember their last journey to Gay Meadow, and Burley would prefer to forget the journey away from it. Ipswich, the championship leaders then and now, were fortunate to escape with a goalless draw, one save from Cooper proving to be crucial. Burley damaged his knee ligaments but played on. It was to be his last game for 10 months.

"If I had the choice, I wouldn't go back", Burley said yesterday. He has not missed a game since he returned in November but Graham Turner, Shrewsbury Town's player-manager, has not played a game this season. Calf and tendon injuries have kept him out so far but he began his comeback in the Intermediate League last Saturday.

Grimsby Town, currently without a manager, will not need to practise on the synthetic turf at Loftus Road. They are to play a league match on it on February 6 and, if Queen's Park Rangers beat Blackpool tonight, will hope to use the experience for the cup tie the following Saturday.

FA Cup fifth-round pairings

Blackpool or Queen's Park Rangers v Grimsby Town
Chelsea or Wrexham v Liverpool
Coventry City v Oxford United
Crystal Palace v Huddersfield Town or Orient
Leicester City v Watford
Shrewsbury Town v Ipswich Town
Tottenham Hotspur v Aston Villa
West Bromwich Albion v Norwich City
Matches to be played on February 13.

Rugby Union

Blakeway takes selectors' eye

By Peter West

The Gloucester tight head prop, Philip Blakeway, and the Cardiff No. 8, John Scott, took part in some extra preparation for the England forwards at Stourbridge last evening before the national selectors sat down to choose their side to meet Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday week.

The selectors, even allowing for injuries, could not have been satisfied with the overall performance of their pack in the drawn match against Scotland. They may decide that they need Blakeway for his remarkable scrummaging power, even though he does not offer them too much in other areas.

He did not tour Argentina in the summer because of back and neck injuries, but captained the South and South West against the Australians in December, when he retired at the interval with a broken nose. At that time the selectors said they still were not satisfied about his fitness.

Scott had operations on both ankles after the Argentine tour and played his first game of the season last Saturday, when he went encouragingly well for Cardiff against Bective Rangers.

Morris returns

The flanker, Terry Morris, returns to Lancashire's side for the county championship final, sponsored by Thorn EMI, against North Midlands at Moseley on Saturday.

LANCASHIRE: K A O'Brien (Broughton Park); J Carleton (Orrell), A J Wright (Sale), A M Bond (Sale), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); P N Williams (Orrell), S J Smith (Sale); D Taborn (Fylde), M Dixon (Fylde), D V Southern (Orrell); P H Moss (Orrell), W B Beaumont (Fylde, captain), J P Sydall (Waterloo), T Morris (Liverpool), K R Moss (Liverpool).

London clubs must trek north for next John Player Cup clash

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

There was not much joy for three of the five surviving London clubs in the John Player Cup when David Brooks, the RFU president, made the fourth round draw in London yesterday. Ties will be played on February 27.

London Scottish, the runners-up to Coventry in 1974, have a long journey and an arduous assignment at Gosforth, who are delighted for once in a way to be drawn at home.

Having won at Bath on Saturday, Rosslyn Park, who have reached the final twice, must now travel to Sale after a dress rehearsal against the same opponents at Roehampton a fortnight earlier.

London Welsh have been drawn at Moseley, an encounter which revives memories of their cup meeting at the Reddings in 1977, when the score was 10—10 and the away team went through to the next round.

Harlequins have to travel, too, but only to Imber Court to meet Metropolitan Police. Both clubs expressed satisfaction with this draw. "We are an underrated side," Denzil Jones, the Police spokesman, observed. "We have beaten Rosslyn Park and Saracens in the cup, and now Richmond this year. It will suit us nicely if the media write us off."

The 'Quins and Police are due to meet each other in a London Merit Table game at Imber Court on February 7, and may now decide to put all their eggs into one basket.

Having beaten Nuneaton 3—0 at Blundellsands in the third round, Waterloo look to need the home advantage they will enjoy against Coventry, who rather spoilt a symbolic Irish weekend by winning at Sunbury on Sunday. Of all the Northern clubs, Liverpool will go to Bristol, and are perhaps the hardest task.

The two big West Country clubs have no cause for complaint. Gloucester have a home tie with Exeter. Their former scrum half, Micky Booth, asserts that in his 25 years' association with it, his club has never had a stronger squad of players. He believes, indeed, that Gloucester in the next four years can go one better than Leicester, who made the cup their own with a third successive win last season.

Leicester, who swamped Hartlepool Rovers in the third round will have their own thoughts about that. They are due now for a Midlands derby at Northampton. This will be the fourth cup meeting between the two sides, the Saints being successful in 1973 and the Tigers in 1978 and 1979. It was in the 1978 final that Leicester were last beaten—by Gloucester—in the knockout competition.

Fourth round ties on February 27

Bristol v Liverpool
Gloucester v Exeter
Gosforth v London Scottish
Metropolitan Police v Harlequins
Moseley v London Welsh
Northampton v Leicester
Sale v Rosslyn Park
Waterloo v Coventry

Rives underlines his dual importance

Paris, Jan 25—The French XV to play Wales in the international championship at Cardiff on February 6 is taking shape after Sunday's league matches. The national coach, Jacques Fouroux, was at the game between Graulhet and Toulouse where he saw several contenders underline their form.

Top of the list was the former captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, whose last international was last summer when he injured a shoulder against Australia. Since then, he has had an operation which delayed his comeback until the start of this year and last week he was complaining of pains in his back.

On Sunday, however, Rives was more like the player who led France to the grand slam last season and gained the "Player of the Year" award. Fouroux said of him after the match: "Jean-Pierre is perhaps not the best wing forward in France at the moment, because he is only just back from injury, but his role as player-captain is of prime importance to our side."

The French are doubly keen to have Rives in the side to face Wales since the other leading flanker, Jean-Luc Joinel, is injured.

Fouroux also saw fine games from the Graulhet stand-off, Guy Laporte, and the lock, Daniel Revallier, both of whose places were being contested on form. Laporte scored all his side's points in a 12—12 draw.

The Toulouse full back, Serge Gabernet, also scored all of his side's points and was steady as a rock throughout which should mean he retains his place. The French side will be named on Wednesday. — Agence France-Presse.

Golf

Americans deadlier on greens —Waites

From John Ballantine
Phoenix, Jan 25

While Nick Faldo was delighted with qualifying for the first American tournament of 1982 in the rain-delayed Phoenix Open, Brian Waites, aged 41, of Nottingham, caught a plane back to Britain and had 11 hours to reflect upon his one and only venture on the United States tour.

"There aren't huge differences between tournament golf in America and in Europe," Waites said. "But the cuts there are quite critical. If the greens here are typical of those elsewhere, and I'm told they are, they are truer and more consistent than those we usually play on in Europe.

"One week we are on greens like billiard tables at Lindrick and the next on rather immature bumpy putting surfaces like those at the Belfry. That explains why Americans have this great reputation as deadly putters.

"Our top 10 or 15 professionals are a match for the best over here but the strength in depth is much greater in America with maybe 40 or 50 players capable of winning every week. But there's no mystery about US courses and this one seemed to me very fair provided you hit the ball reasonably well."

Lanny Wadkins, on 196, led Morris Hatalsky, of California, by four strokes and John Cook, of Ohio, by five, with 18 holes to play, and was hoping for his first victory since he won the Tournament Players' Championship and the Los Angeles Open in 1979. Faldo, on 217 (73, 70, 74), went out again with the 50-year-old Miller Barber, the PGA seniors champion, and was threatening to move strongly up the field.

THIRD ROUND: 196—L Wadkins [illegible]; 200—M Hatalsky [illegible]; 201—J Cook [illegible] ... 217—N Faldo (GB) 73, 70, 74.

Boost for boys

Boys' golf in Scotland received a £10,000 boost from Scottish television yesterday. The independent channel will sponsor the Scottish boys' match play championship at Dunbar for the next three years in an attempt to promote golf at "grass roots level".

Bristol City call for player cut

By Stuart Jones

Bristol City, on the brink of insolvency, yesterday took the drastic step of calling for a reduction of the staff by eight first team players. After a special meeting held in the afternoon to discuss the scheme, the players involved found it unacceptable and immediately telephoned Gordon Taylor, the secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association.

Mr Taylor agreed to hold an emergency meeting at Ashton Gate this week and added: "Unless the game's finances are completely reviewed, we could have this situation repeated elsewhere. The important thing from the players' point of view is to ensure that the terms of the settlement are adequate."

The eight include five players who were with the club when they were in the first division only two years ago—Merrick, a former captain, Mann, Garland, Tainton and Rogers. The other three—Aitken, Hay and Marshall—are more recent acquisitions. It is believed that those with first division experience have contracts worth between £20,000 and £25,000 a year.

Some of the players will be offered the chance to sell their contracts and move on to a new club, others will be made available immediately for free transfers. City hopes to negotiate a loan of £100,000 to buy out the contracts. The chairman, Archie Gooch, said: "The cuts we are having to make are savage but there is no other way we can survive."

Last Saturday the cruellest of deflections knocked them out of the FA Cup, Shaw of Aston Villa being credited with the goal. Within an hour of that defeat, Mr Gooch decided that he had no alternative but to introduct the cuts.

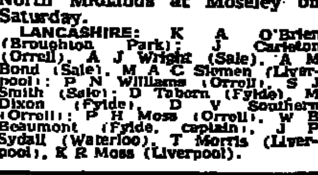
City are currently more than £700,000 in debt and are losing £4,000 a week. A financial survey by a firm of accountants, who plotted Luton Town's recovery a few years ago, is nearing completion. It is known that they have already insisted on a huge reduction in the annual wage bill of £350,000 a year.

The club also plans to withdraw its reserve side from the Combination League as another economy measure. They are third from bottom of the third division and having recently lost their manager, Bob Houghton, are in danger of dropping from the first to the fourth division in successive seasons.

Butcher in hospital

Terry Butcher, the *Ipswich* Town defender, was readmitted to hospital yesterday for a blood *transfusion after having broken* his nose on Saturday. He will miss the game against *Notts* County at the weekend.

Draw gives Jones perfect incentive



Joey Jones has Liverpool in his sights—and that is bad news for tonight's FA Cup replay opponents Chelsea. The Welsh international defender was thrilled when the fifth-round draw gave Wrexham the chance of a lucrative tie home against his former Liverpool colleagues. However, Wrexham's manager, Mel Sutton, is keeping calm. "We hardly dare think about Liverpool yet. There is still a long way to go."

McNeil and Vinter have back injuries, Buxton has a bruised leg and Edwards has a broken left wrist. Edwards, forced to sit out Saturday's goalless draw, hopes to have a lightweight plaster fitted especially for the replay. Chelsea's manager, John Neal, who left Wrexham for Middlesbrough in May 1977—took a squad of 17 north.

Queen's Park Rangers also expect to be at full strength for their replay with Blackpool. The fourth division side who planned a workout on Rangers' Loftus Road Omniturf later yesterday, are without their key defenders McEwan and Simmonite for the replay. Both have ligament injuries and the manager Alan Brown selects from 13.

Fisher, a defender, could return for Orient in their delayed fourth-round tie at Huddersfield. Huddersfield Town are expected to retain the side that won 3—2 at Carlisle in the third round last Saturday. That means a testing home reappearance for Austin, dropped and transfer-listed last month after being barracked by a section of the Huddersfield crowd. Austin, a £120,000 record signing from Mansfield Town a year ago, was recalled at Carlisle after impressive reserve outings.

Brighton and Hove Albion, who lost against Oxford United at the weekend, are without Case and Robinson for tonight's rearranged league game at Arsenal.

Liverpool are unchanged at Notts County—England's defender Thompson is still recovering from a leg injury—and Jenkins is Watford's doubt for the home second division match against Derby County.

Gerry Francis plays his second match for Coventry City against Birmingham City at St Andrew's. The former England captain, on loan from Queen's Park Rangers, missed Saturday's FA Cup tie at Manchester City.

Chelsea to challenge FA

On the eve of Chelsea's fourth round FA Cup replay at Wrexham tonight Lord Chelsea, their chairman, declared that he will today take leading counsel's advice in a move to challenge the Football Association rule that makes clubs responsible for the actions of their fans at away matches.

He said last night: "The FA has made a complete nonsense of this. I am not questioning the penalty they imposed on my club following the behaviour of some of those who followed us to Derby on November 28. What I am questioning is how we—or any club—can be held responsible for the conduct of those who masquerade as supporters in a stadium over which we have no control. We were in no way responsible for the ticketing, the stewarding, the car-parking and the policing arrangements at Derby."

□ The Football Assocation yesterday turned down a request by Wrexham for the away-game ban on Chelsea fans to be lifted for tonight's game. Wrexham, who say the ban could cost them "several thousands of pounds" wanted permission to sell tickets at the ground.

Derby County in the dark

As the expected meeting between the Derby County chairman Bill Stevenson and manager Colin Addison failed to materialize yesterday, speculation surrounding Mr Addison's future at the Baseball Ground and the possible return of Brian Clough in some capacity inevitably continued.

When Mr Stevenson learned that the manager was away on a scouting trip, he talked briefly with the assistant manager John Newman but left without speaking to waiting pressmen. Mr Newman said: "I am just as much in the dark as anyone else."

Nottingham Forest's chairman *Geoffrey MacPherson* described the reports linking Mr Clough with his former club as "sheer poppycock".

□ The news of Brian Clough's possible return to Derby came after a match in which his Nottingham Forest side were outplayed by their local rivals, Notts County, Richard Williams writes. Fashanu, Clough's £1m centre forward, was constantly jeered by the Forest crowd, also sang chants in praise of Forest heroes released by Mr Clough.

The worst response of all came when the Forest management withdrew Gray. The derision which greeted the decision was certainly directed at the Forest bench. Gray, apparently uninjured, received an ovation as he left the field. Afterwards Mr Clough and his assistant, Peter Taylor, declined to talk to reporters.

Cormack will be asked to retract criticism

Peter Cormack, manager of Partick Thistle, will be asked to retract public criticism of three of his players—or stand accused of bringing the game into disrepute by the Scottish Players' Union.

Mr Cormack, aged 34, the youngest manager in the premier division, criticized Tony Higgins, John Lapsley and Brian Whitaker, after Thistle's surprise 2—1 home defeat by Dumbarton in the third round of the Scottish Cup on Sunday. He accused the players of being "a disgrace to their profession" and said they "didn't want to play for me or the club".

Harry Lawrie, the Players' Union secretary, said yesterday: "We are writing to Thistle chairman Miller Reid asking for a retraction of Peter Cormack's remarks."

Forest agree to Robertson transfer request

John Robertson, Nottingham Forest's Scottish international winger, has been placed on the transfer list at his own request. He said yesterday that he was unhappy with the role the management were expecting him to play.

Robertson, aged 28, said: "I want to play as a winger, but they expect me to play a different role. I don't like it and I am sure it would affect my World Cup chances."

The asking price for Robertson, who has been at Forest for 13 years, is likely to be around £600,000.

The Manchester City midfield player, Gerry Gow, meets the Rotherham manager, Emlyn Hughes, today to discuss a possible £75,000 transfer.

Today's fixtures

7.30 unless stated

FA CUP: Fourth round: Huddersfield Town v Orient. Replays: Queen's Park Rangers v Blackpool; Wrexham v Chelsea.

FIRST DIVISION: Arsenal v Brighton and Hove Albion; Birmingham City v Coventry City; Notts County v Liverpool.

SECOND DIVISION: Watford v Derby County (7.45); Cambridge United v Crystal Palace.

FOURTH DIVISION: Crewe Alexandra v Wigan Athletic; Peterborough United v Halifax Town; Sheffield United v Darlington.

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round replay: Berwick Rangers v Clyde.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr United v Queen of the South.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley v Stafford; Gravesend v Barnet; Runcorn v Enfield; Scarborough v Northwich Victoria.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup: Gloucester v Witney. Midland: Redditch v Banbury; Taunton v Milton Keynes. South: Crawley v Tonbridge; Fareham v Gosport; Folkestone v Thanet.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bury v Wolves; Liverpool v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0); Leeds v Blackburn.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea v Arsenal (3.15); Hereford v West Ham; Luton v Reading; Orient v Crystal Palace (2.0); Plymouth v Birmingham; Swindon v Watford (2.0).

FA TROPHY: First round replay: Staines v Bedford.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Aylesbury v Slough.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Haringey Borough v Southall.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton v Hayes; Hendon v Boreham Wood. First division: Chesham v Maidenhead United; Clapton v Hornchurch; Farnborough v Wembley; Feltham v Lewes; Hampton v Wokingham; Kingstonian v Metropolitan Police. Second division: Corinthian Casuals v Worthing; Egham v Dorking; Finchley v Hemel Hempstead; Rainham v Eastbourne. Cup. Third round: Sutton v Leytonstone and Ilford.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Hitchin v Bishop's Stortford.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v Royal Navy (2.30); Exeter v Barnstaple; Glamorgan Wanderers v Bridgend (7.15); Musselburgh v Watsonians (2.45); Neath v South Glamorgan Institute (7.0); Tredegar v Cross Keys (7.0).

OTHER MATCH: Rosslyn Park v The Army (at Roehampton).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Hull Kingston Rovers v Castleford.

HOCKEY: Representative match: Oxford University v HA XI (at The Parks).

SNOOKER: Benson and Hedges Masters tournament (at Wembley Conference Centre).

RACKETS: Army championships (at Queen's Club).

SQUASH RACKETS: British U-23 Open championships (at Wembley Squash Centre). Women's Inter-Service championships (at Portsmouth).

Ski jumping

THUNDER BAY (Ontario): World Cup 90-metre event: 1, H Bulau (Canada) 256.1 pts; 2, M Rigoni (Italy) 237.9; 3, H Neuper (Austria) 245.4. World Cup standings: 1, Bulau 95 pts; 2, R Ruud (Norway) 89; 3, P Bergerud (Norway) 84.

Rumours rife in Italy

Two years after the betting scandal that shook Italy, the country's professionals have been interrogated about a new possible shady contacts.

Investigators from the league visited dressing rooms of all first and second division teams before the start of Sunday's games and questioned players about whether they had made any bets or had been approached during the week by the betting fraternity.

The players also pledged that they would report any such approaches immediately. The investigation was launched after the league received reports that people implicated in the last scandal were trying again to enlist players to fix games.

All four leading Italian clubs were away from home. The first three drew but Roma lost ground by losing 1—0 at Avellino.

Fiorentina had an undistinguished 1—1 draw at the bottom club Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when Nicolleti equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1—1, at second from bottom Cesena, Brio equalizing after Garlini had put Cesena in front. Bergomi's equaliser 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2—2 draw at Ascoli but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's, Brazilian Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Brazilian, Juary.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4—1.

Mönchengladbach overcame Fortuna Dusseldorf 3—0 and Cologne defeated Nurnberg 4—1, Woodcock scoring their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real Madrid on top of the Spanish league after Tomaszewski, the Hercules goalkeeper had saved a penalty by Stielike. Real stay a point ahead of Barcelona

Rugby League

TV protest meeting is sought

The Rugby League *is* to seek a "clear-the-air" meeting with the BBC after complaints about the coverage of the John Player Trophy final on *Grandstand* on Saturday. Many protests about the coverage were received at the League headquarters in Leeds, and some people who telephoned pointed out that they had also telephoned the BBC.

David Oxley, the secretary-general of the League, said yesterday: "It is time we had a clear-the-air meeting. Two of our three major finals, the John Player and the Yorkshire Cup, have had very unsatisfactory coverage."

The League has reported several grounds for complaint. On Saturday the final between Hull and Hull Kingston Rovers, a major event in the 13-a-side calendar, went on the air 15 minutes behind schedule and consisted of highlights which, according to a League spokesman, omitted several important incidents in the match.

One illustration cited by the spokesman was the failure to show the sending-off of Stone, the Hull forward, although mention was made of the sending-off of Holdstock, the Hull KR forward, in the same incident. In addition, and more to the point as far as the League is concerned, certain exciting handling moves and runs were omitted.

Leigh, one of the pacemakers in the first division, have done Fulham a good turn. Fulham play at Widnes tomorrow and normally train at the Widnes ground. In view of the fixture this is not possible and Leigh have offered Fulham facilities

Tennis

Miss Coles triumphs

Pointe-Claire, Canada, Jan 25.—Glynis Coles of Britain used an unwavering game plan and a barrage of high-velocity forehand winners to defeat Leigh Anne Thompson of the United States 6—4, 6—4 to win a $40,000 tournament yesterday. The victory was Miss Coles's first on the Avon tour and earned her $5,000.

Miss Coles, aged 27, used her experience to defeat Miss Thompson who tried unsuccessfully to slow the pace of the match with an assortment of lobs and soft shots. Each time, Miss Coles responded by pounding the ball back at her opponent.

□ Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia staged a strong comeback in Mexico against the American John Sadri to win a $300,000 tournament. Behind by two sets to one, Smid won a fourth-set tiebreak 7—5 and broke Sadri's service twice in the fifth set to take the match 3—6, 7—6, 4—6, 7—6, 6—2 and $100,000 in prize money. Sadri collected $40,000.

DAVIS CUP: American zone, second round: Paraguay 3, Uruguay 2; Colombia 5, Bahamas and Jamaica 0. KING'S CUP: Czechoslovakia 2, Austria 1.

Squash rackets

Jamshed holds the key

By Richard Eaton

Glen Brumby and Ricki Hill, both Australians aged 21, ambitions to emulate Geoff Hunt, the man they sometimes spar with, have both based themselves in Britain. Yesterday both also reached the quarter-final round of the British under-23 Open championships, at Wembley.

Hill, once of Melbourne and now of Highgate, received financial aid from the Hunt family and has improved enough to become the only player to beat a seed in the last world championships. Yesterday he wore down England's number 13, Steve Bateman 9—6, 9—2, 9—6, paying plenty of attention to the British Open champion's dictum of line and length.

Brumby, once of Adelaide and now of Nottingham, has so far gone slightly further towards realising his ambitions, recently climbing into the world's top 20. Yesterday he beat the Swedish number 16, Jonas Gornerup 9—7, 9—1, 9—3, and is favoured to take the title to add to the world junior title he won three years ago.

Another Swede, Jan-Ulf Soderberg, came closest to causing the first seeding upset, leading Trevor Wilkins (Zimbabwe) by two games to one before losing 9—4 in the fifth. Both he and Gornerup have found military service hinders their training. It was stamina which eventually failed Soderberg and Wilkins now get a crack at Brumby.

Hill now plays the Pakistani, Jamshed Gul, who beat the former British junior champion, David Thomas 9—5, 9—5, 9—0. If Hill and Brumby both win, they will meet, but last time Jamshed beat Hill in five games.

THIRD ROUND: G Brumby (Australia) beat J Gornerup (Sweden) 9—7, 9—1, 9—3; T Wilkinson (Zimbabwe) beat J U Soderberg (Sweden) 6—9, 9—4, 5—9, 9—4, 9—3; R Hill (Australia) beat S Bateman 9—6, 9—3, 9—6; J Gul (Pakistan) beat D Thomas 9—5, 9—5, 9—0.

Ice hockey

Another new change at the top

By Robert Pryce

The new look English National League took on a fresh aspect at the weekend, with another change at the top and another upset victory. The upset occurred at Whitley Bay, where the home team's second defeat of the weekend severely damaged their championship hopes and drew a lengthy rebuke from Willard Brown, their player-coach.

Brown's fulminations followed the 6—4 defeat by Crowtree Cheaps, Whitley's nearest neighbours, who were placed last in the league before this weekend. A goal from Mickey Stafford after 18 seconds set Crowtree on the way to a 4—0 lead by the halfway stage. Whitley pulled back to within one goal, but the Sunderland team made certain of victory by scoring when Brown withdrew his netminder in favour of an extra forward in the final seconds.

A goal from Peter Grace, a Canadian recently signed from Nottingham, gave Altrincham Aces an early lead over Blackpool Seagulls on Saturday, but the visitors took control halfway through the game to win 7—5. All Blackpool's goals were scored by their three Canadians, Brian Sims (4), Bruce Sims (2) and Steve Currie.

RESULTS: Northern League: Ayr 7, Durham 8. Scottish League: Murrayfield 8, Fife 2. English National League: Altrincham 5, Blackpool 7; Streatham 30, Altrincham 3; Whitley 4, Crowtree 6. English League North: Crowtree 19, Liverpool 4; Deeside 2, Grimsby 2; Streatham Bruins 2, Sheffield 1. English League South: Nottingham 4, Richmond 0; Southampton 9, Avon 6. Skol Cup: Fife 9, Whitley 4. Glasgow Cup: Glasgow 11, Billingham 2. Challenge: Dundee 15, Nottingham 2.

Yachting

Skippers want changes in race and sponsorship

From Barry Pickthall
Mar del Plata, Jan 25

At a meeting today between skippers competing in the Whitbread round-the-world race and the organizing committee, a call for significant changes in race format and approach to sponsorship was made for the next marathon in 1985.

Rather than have another straight handicap race, the consensus among skippers was that the marathon should be divided into four level rating bands from 70 foot IOR down to 35 feet, with the overall handicap prize going to the class winner with the best corrected time.

Peter Blake, the New Zealand yachtsman, who has competed in both previous Whitbread events, suggested that a separate multihull class should also be allowed, but Rear Admiral Charles Williams, the race chairman, immediately discounted this until such time that multihull designs can be proved to have an inherent self-righting capability.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	100	180	Fair	Varied	Icy	Fine	-5
Good skiing on upper pistes							
Davos	100	230	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	-9
New snow on good base							
Flaine	130	440	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-4
Excellent conditions everywhere							
Ischgl	130	250	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	2
Good base below 1,800m							
Kitzbühel	95	140	Fair	Powder	Fair	Cloud	-1
Light snow fall							
Les Arcs	135	250	Good	Varied	Hard	Clear	-2
North-facing slopes very hard							
Niederau	85	145	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fair	-4
New snow on icy base							
Saas-Fee	80	160	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-7
Good skiing everywhere							
St Moritz	55	120	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-8
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Val d'Isère	130	230	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-7
Lower south-facing slopes bare							
Verbier	85	215	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-4
Powder on some slopes							
Villars	35	150	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-3
Powder on hard base							
Wengen	35	80	Fair	Powder	Fair	Fine	-4
Runs improved with new snow							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	55	150	—		-3
Axamer Li-m		95	—		-3
Badgastein	30	125	—		-4
Brand	55	200	—		-3
Hochsölden	35	220	—		-4
Igls	20	60	—		-2
Ischgl	130	250	—		-3
Kaprun		140	—		-4
Lermoos	70	280	—		-6
Lienz	30	80	—		-7
Mayrhofen	20	45	—		-6
Mitterndorf	100	250	—		-6
Obergurgl	125	226	—		-6
Obertauern	150	190	—		-7
Saalbach	85	160	—		-5
St. Anton	100	410	—		-5
Schruns	10	220	—		-10
Serfaus	70	210	—		—
Soll	110	170	—		-5
Wildschönau		145	—		-4
NORWAY					
Finse		110	Pwdr		-5
Geilo		75	Good		-2
Gol		70	Good		-10
Lillehammer		120	Good		-5
Norefjell		90	Good		-3
Oslo		90	Good		-11
Rjukan		80	Good		-10
FRANCE					
Chamonix	60	350	—		—
Flaine	130	460	—		—
La Clusaz	75	280	—		—
La Plagne	185	250	—		—
L Contamines	55	260	—		—
L Deux Alpes	90	300	—		—
L Menuires	114	200	—		—
Megève	75	190	—		—
Méribel	90	240	—		—
Pra-Loup	155	190	—		—
St. Gervais	100	200	—		—
Tignes	180	210	—		—
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	40	120	Pwdr		-6
Braunwald	150	200	Pwdr	—	-6
Chateau d'Oex	10	100	Pwdr		-7
Disentis	90	200	Pwdr		-3
Engelberg	50	160	Pwdr		-5
Flims	90	270	Pwdr		-3
Gstaad	40	110	Pwdr		-11
Kandersteg	35	170	Pwdr		-5
Klosters	90	200	Pwdr		-6
Lenk	25	145	Pwdr		-10
Lenzerheide	80	130	Pwdr		-4
Les Diablerets	50	120	Pwdr		-13
Pontresina	50	120	Pwdr		-17
St. Cergue	60	100	Pwdr		-5
Savognin	30	110	Pwdr		-5
Windhaus	70	100	Pwdr		-3

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Portland Trail Blazers 123, Boston Celtics 119.

Current standings

	W	L	Pct	Games behind
EASTERN DIVISION				
Boston Celtics	30	11	.732	—
Philadelphia 76ers	29	12	.707	1
Washington Bullets	21	19	.707	8½
New York Knicks	19	22	.463	11
New Jersey Nets	18	23	.439	12
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Milwaukee Bucks	28	13	.683	—
Atlanta Hawks	19	20	.487	8
Indiana Pacers	19	23	.452	9½
Chicago Bulls	18	23	.439	10
Detroit Pistons	17	26	.395	12
Cleveland Cavaliers	7	33	.175	20½
MIDWEST DIVISION				
San Antonio Spurs	26	14	.650	—
Denver Nuggets	23	20	.534	5
Houston Rockets	19	22	.463	7½
Kansas City Kings	14	27	.341	12½
Utah Jazz	13	27	.325	13
Dallas Mavericks	12	28	.300	14
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Los Angeles Lakers	30	11	.732	—
Seattle Supersonics	27	13	.675	2½
Phoenix Suns	24	15	.615	5
P'land Trail Blazers	22	18	.550	7½
Gldn State Warriors	21	18	.538	8
San Diego Clippers	12	29	293	18

Football

CANBERRA: Tour match: Canberra All Stars 1, Hungary 4.

Bobsleigh

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO: European two-man championship, leading placings: 1, Switzerland, four descents in 4min 51.07secs (championship record); 2, East Germany II 4:53.00; 3, Switzerland II 4:54.98.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 4, New York Rangers 4; Edmonton Oilers 7, Colorado Rockies 4; Los Angeles Kings 5, Vancouver Canucks 5.

Current standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
PATRICK DIVISION						
N Y Islanders	27	13	6	197	152	60
P'delphia Fyrs	28	16	3	195	172	59
N Y Rangers	21	20	7	173	188	49
P'burgh Pgns	20	20	8	184	192	48
Wash'ton Cpils	12	28	8	173	201	32
ADAMS DIVISION						
Buffalo Sbrs	29	11	9	199	145	67
Boston Bruins	28	14	6	199	166	62
Mntreal Cadns	24	11	13	214	138	60
Quebec Nrdqs	25	19	6	334	199	56
Hrtfd Whalers	11	24	11	153	202	33

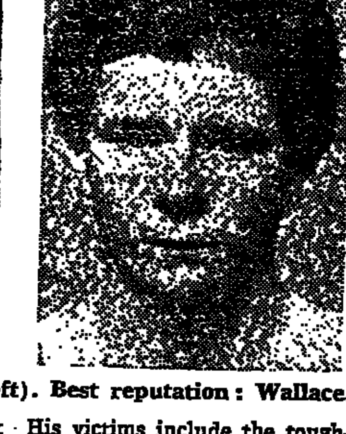
Squash rackets

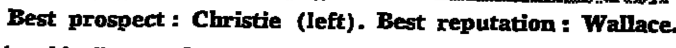
BRUSSELS: Belgian championships, men's final: P Chaplin (GB) beat R Ford (GB) 7—9, 9—3, 9—4, 6—9, 9—6. Women's final: J Shuttleworth (Australia) beat Fu Wu (Singapore) 9—3, 9—8, 7—9, 9—6.

Faces to follow in 1982: boxing

The fly that stings like a bee







Best prospect: Christie (left). Best reputation: Wallace.

It is only because at long last the day of the great British little man is at hand that I mention two flyweights and a bantam, Kelvin Smart, Keith Wallace and Peter Jones, before the most wanted man in Britain, Errol Christie, the ABA light-middleweight champion.

This is the year that Charlie Magri must make his challenge for the world title and as a result Smart and Wallace will be getting themselves in line to move up while Jones will be after John Feeney's British bantamweight title.

Smart is not yet world class but is heading in that direction. He has had 15 bouts, won 14 and drawn one—seven of them have been knockouts. On February 26 he meets Rodriguez Cal, of Spain, in the final eliminator for Magri's European title. Magri disposed of Cal in two rounds. Smart should not take much longer. After that he could meet Magri.

Do not rush to put your money on Magri. Smart, who has been knocking out opponents with a left-hook since he was 11 ("How many boys know how to use a left hook?" says his former coach Don Braithwaite), hits as hard as Magri, has an even temperament and can take a punch.

Ask anyone about these three little men and they will all tell you "They can whack" or "Nobody wants to take them on". But of the three the one with the best reputation is Wallace. He has beaten both Smart and Jones, though just before he turned professional at the end of last year he was stopped in an international match by an American. But Wallace can take heart from Magri's similar experience in the Montreal Olympics.

Wallace, who has won two ABA titles, boxed for England 12 times, has travelled the world and seen enough of it to realize that it is full of hard men, specially in South America. But this 19-year-old from St Helens dreams of being world champion and getting out at 24 a rich man.

"It is no fun being unemployed in Liverpool", the red-haired Wallace, who was once a building labourer, says. He has his first professional bout on February 17 at the Bloomsbury Centre. By the end of the year we should know more about who will be lord of the flies for the next couple of seasons.

Jones at 20 looks the hardest of the trio and takes after his brother Colin, the British welterweight champion with a knockout punch in either hand. Peter won the ABA title last year by beating the top English bantams, Ray Gilbody, whom he knocked out in the third round, and Bobby Jones.

He has just had two bouts which he won inside the distance. In the care of Eddie Thomas he has learnt to curb impatience and is dedicated to becoming the complete boxer-fighter. "He is pacing himself much better and punching like Colin", Mr Thomas said.

With that sort of reputation no wonder nobody wants to know the Gorseinon butcher. He trains with a promising young featherweight, Vernon Penprase, and Mr Thomas says that soon his dedication will be put to the test when he starts the six-mile run from Talybont to Torpantau, 2,000 feet up in the Brecon Beacons. His next bout is for the Welsh bantamweight title in March against Pip Coleman.

Christie has exceptional skill. At 18 he holds a record 10 titles, including the ABA; he has had 76 bouts and lost three; He has won his last 47 matches. His victims include the toughest in the ABA championships, Frost, Henderson and Lithgow. He is an extraordinary boxer by British standards. He has a good punch in both hands and can hit from any angle but has not yet been tested against Russians, Cubans and Americans. He may never face them as an amateur if, after the Commonwealth Games in October, he turns professional.

Christie models himself on Sugar Ray Leonard but apart from the American's flashiness he does not have the same speed of hand and foot. His coach in Coventry, Tom McGarry, believes that he will one day be world champion but he hopes that he will have him until the Los Angeles Olympics.

Christie has had offers from professional managers — "whales and minnows", Mr McGarry says. They promise everything: television exposure, security, a job, accommodation, accountants to look after his money, the lot. "Naturally we are flattered by all these offers but when we have them all in black and white we shall select the best", Mr McGarry said.

There are exciting days ahead of Christie and his followers who I am sure will grow and grow in 1982. Follow his progress to the ABA title in May. It starts on February 5 with the south zone matches.

Srikumar Sen

Cricket

Not a renaissance as many believe but more like a rape

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 25

For three weeks I have been warning of the threat which faces Test cricket in Australia. Few, with the exception of the leading players, seem either to notice or to care. For the most part, from the public to the press, they have been brain-washed into believing that they are witnessing not the rape of a great national game but its renaissance.

As to my bringing the subject up again, you most blame Lynton Taylor, managing director of Publishing and Broadcasting Ltd, the Kerry Packer subsidiary, whose brief it is to promote Test cricket in Australia.

That, among other things, is what PBL are employed by the Australian Cricket Board to do. Mr Taylor sees his love of cricket also as a vehicle for making money, preferably for Mr Packer's Channel Nine.

"The game of Test cricket" says the man engaged to champion its cause, "as it is presently constructed is archaic. I do not know that it can be saved, I hope so, but I am not convinced. People will no longer sit through the five days of a match. Those days are long gone. People won't go any more to watch beautiful defensive shots or the battle of tactics. Unless something is done to change the rules and the manner in which it is played, then the officials will have a hard time making it attractive."

Tear up the Old Testament, Mr Taylor, Secretary-General to the General Synod, is saying. He seems not to have heard that Test cricket in England last summer had the whole country by the ears, or that in India, even when the players abuse the game by bowling only 9.2 overs an hour, there is seldom an empty seat on the ground.

So what are the Australian Cricket Board going to do about it? They should insist upon Mr Taylor's removal from his present role, though there is not much chance of that. If not, perhaps Mr Packer will?

I am not against one-day cricket. No one can afford to be. It is a vital source of revenue. But if it is to take over in Australia — and it may not be long before the Melbourne ground is given lights — the support might just as well go to baseball. To keep it in its place and thereby get the best of both worlds — whatever Mr Taylor may say, there is still time for this — why not give it its head towards the end of the Australian season? In other words, devote three weeks to the international one-day competition after the Test matches are over. Being the specialized form of cricket it is it would be possible in that way even to reinforce a side in tour with one-day experts.

It should be practicable for England to arrive, say, in lateish October, play three Tests before Christmas, a fourth starting on Boxing Day in Melbourne and a fifth in Sydney in the New Year before launching out on the one-day programme. To distinguish one game from the other, different clothes could, as now, be worn though at the risk of creating two separate camps of supporters.

What PBL and Channel Nine would say about this, if the ACB were to want it, could be a test of everyone's faith. It would be necessary, for one thing, to rescind that clause in the original agreement, signed on May 30, 1979, between the ACB and Mr Packer, which states that "the international one-day series shall be conducted during the period commencing in the last week of November and ending at the end of the first week in February".

As a rejoinder to Mr Taylor's prognostication, Steve Camacho, manager of the present West Indian side, says that "for the benefit of Australian cricket" a better balance of matches must be found. "The current itineraries are killing the game. He believes, "with the best players one-day match after another and seldom being seen in Sheffield Shield cricket. The quality of cricket is bound to drop".

On behalf of the Australian team, Kim Hughes, speaking after their two one-day defeats at the week-end, said that "the amount of cricket we are playing is taking its toll and something has got to give. Signs of wear and tear are starting to show on our top players. The enjoyment we get from the game is being severely tested." Finally, and mercifully, Hughes made a plea for Test cricket. "We got a bigger thrill out of beating West Indies in the Test here last month than ever we could out of winning a one-day competition."

At the moment, much as they would hate to think so, the Australian Cricket Board are doing little more than give shelter and respectability to the circus they fought so passionately to destroy. Inadvertently, perhaps, Mr Taylor may have shown them so.

In search of prestige

Sydney, Jan 25 — Desperate to restore some prestige after the weekend's two World Series Cup defeats, Australia face West Indies at the Sydney Cricket Ground tomorrow rent by a statement from their vice-captain, Kim Hughes, that the Australian fast bowlers are too old.

Hughes said at the end of Sunday's rout of Australia by West Indies in the heat of Melbourne Cricket Ground: "Age is beginning to tell on our bowlers."

This brought a quick rejoinder from Dennis Lillee: "Kim Hughes would be better off looking at his own form before pointing the bone at me or any other of the Australian fast bowlers."

But Hughes, who was deputising for Greg Chappell who is fatigued, said "The heavy season is starting to tell on our older bowlers, who are all over 30. We need some young blokes to come in — I don't know where are going to get them — off the beaches, anywhere."

Aged or not, the Australian fast attack of Lillee (33 in July), Pascoe (32 in February), Thomson (31) and Malone (31) have been retained for the game Australia must win.

Hughes is suffering from a bruised foot, so Greg Ritchie, the hard-hitting young Queensland right hander, is standing by in case Hughes cannot play.

The selectors have already brought the South Australia captain and dashing left-hand batsman, David Hookes, into their team. He is certain to play whether Hughes is fit or not. Should Hughes drop out, Ritchie is likely to come into the side at the expense of Dyson.

The West Indies are keen to win tomorrow night, clinch the best-of-five finals series 3-0 and earn themselves $A32,000 (£18,500). Australia has defeated the West Indies on all five occasions under the Sydney cricket ground flood lights since 1979-80.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. S. Chappell, K. J. Hughes, B. M. Laird, G. M. Wood, J. Dyson, A. R. Border, D. W. Hookes, R. W. Marsh, D. K. Lillee, J. R. Thomson, L. S. Pascoe, M. F. Malone, G. Ritchie.

WEST INDIES (probable): C. H. Lloyd, C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, S. F. A. Bacchus, P. H. Dujon, H. A. Gomes, A. M. E. Roberts, S. T. Clarke, M. A. Holding, J. Garner.

Pascoe has been recalled to the Australian team for the third and final Test match against West Indies in Adelaide, on January 30.

AUSTRALIA (from): Chappell, Hughes, T. M. Alderman, Border, Dyson, Laird, Lillee, Marsh, Pascoe, Thomson, Wood, B. Yardley. — Agencies.

Lamb is fit to resume cricket

Allan Lamb, the Northamptonshire batsman who will be qualified to play for England next summer, hopes to resume playing for Western Province in South Africa next week. He has been suffering from meningitus but said from Cape Town yesterday: "I am feeling great and I can't wait to play again here and then come home to try for an England place".

☐ Transvaal took the lead in the Currie Cup with a 10-wicket victory over Northern Transvaal in Johannesburg yesterday, their captain, Rice having a match return of eight for 64.

Scores: Northern Transvaal 86 and 153, Transvaal 226 and 14 for 0

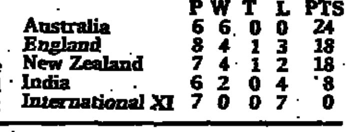
Australia in a run romp and head cup table

Australia remain the only unbeaten team in the Women's World Cup after beating an International XI by 146 runs in Wellington, New Zealand. At the same time England, without a cup match, played a Wellington team and won by 129 runs. Jan Southgate, England's captain, hit a magnificent 125 in 103 minutes.

Australia head the cup table with 24 points from six matches, six ahead of England and New Zealand who have played eight and seven matches respectively.

After being put in, the Australians were given a good start by their openers, Sharyn Hill and Denise Alderman, who put on 86 in 75 minutes. Miss Alderman made 44, Jennifer Jacobs 48 and Jill Kennare 47 before retiring hurt with a knee injury as Australia romped to 266 for five from their 60 overs

The International XI never threatened this total, managing only 120 for seven before their overs ran out.



	P	W	T	L	PTS
Australia	6	6	0	0	24
England	8	4	1	3	18
New Zealand	7	4	1	2	18
India	6	2	0	4	8
International XI	7	0	0	7	0

Basketball

Manchester confident of overcoming problems

By Nicholas Harling

Doubts about the future of Whitbread, Manchester, were dismissed by one of their directors yesterday after a weekend in which the struggling first division club lost two more games.

Their salvation seems to be the new marketing company, Basketball Marketing Limited, who, as soon as they sign their contract with Channel 4 to televise a game every week from November, should guarantee the security of all the first division clubs, among them Manchester's rivals in distress.

Although Whitbread have recently agreed to sponsor Manchester until the end of the season, the club was still experiencing financial problems until the news of the package enabled them to placate their bank. "We are having difficulties but we have good arrangements with our bank and they were waiting to know what was happening," Eric Atkinson, a club director, said.

One of Manchester's problems is lack of support. Their average attendance at Stretford Sports Centre is 450, but although they need 200 more to cover costs, Mr Atkinson promised that the club will not fold up. "We are doing

Martin, who collected a total of 81 points in the two games for Manchester, seemed particularly hard come by to find himself on the losing side twice, against Cantabrica Kingston who won 116-110 and Liverpool, winners by 125-113. Swaney (39) and Price (35) excelled for Kingston, as did Pyatt (40) and Sewell (31) for Liverpool.

In stark contrast to the playing fortunes of Manchester are those of nearby Lada Birchwood, who under the coaching of their injured American Craig Lynch, have now won five successive games. Their latest success was at Talbot Guildford, who after leading 47-42 at half time, succumbed 82-75.

Although Brighton, the bottom club lost 112-99 to Fiat Birmingham, last season's champions had a fright when their comfortable lead was reduced to six points three minutes from the end. Birmingham had been giving their bench players some court time, but were forced to recall among others, White, who scored from 73 per cent of his shots for an impressive total of 40 points.

The meeting of Sunderland and Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead, in the other first division fixture was crucial to both clubs' ambitions of qualifying for the National Championship play-off in March. Sunderland won 107-90

Rackets

Reed-Felstead advances to quarter-final

By Roy McKelvie

David Reed-Felstead, a former title-holder, joined Barry Aitken in the last eight of the Army Singles championships at Queen's Club yesterday. He played two matches without leaving court although the victories were not as easy as the scores suggest.

First Reed-Felstead beat Paul Watts by 15-2, 15-1. The loser has improved since last year but not enough to have had any chance in this match. Then Reed-Felstead beat Timothy Breitmeyer by 15-5, 15-0, a very surprising score against a player as useful as the loser.

During the knock-up Reed-Felstead unwittingly hit Breitmeyer a resounding crack with the ball on the cheekbone just below his left eye. An inch or two higher and Breitmeyer would have lost his eye.

ARMY SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: W I C Dobbie beat P G D Esson 15—2, 12—15, 15—9; J H S Akerman beat R J Elliott 15—1, 15—4; J D Wooton beat T C Brown 15—2, 15—0; T H Breitmeyer beat T Nicole 15—0, 15—2; D M Reed-Felstead beat P N P Watts 15—2, 15—1. Second round: E B C Aitken beat C T J Wright 15—9, 15—0; Reed-Felstead beat Breitmeyer 15—5, 15—0

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: R E (W I C Dobbie and J D Wooton beat 9/12 Lancers (J R Boughey and J H T Short) 15—9, 15—8, 15—4. R H Miller and R Scott beat Army Air Corps (D McCorquadale and J Kelly) 5—15, 15—4, 11—15, 15—2, 15—12.

Volleyball

Speedwell's run is extended

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, kept their grip on the National League first division with a 3-0 victory over Spark (London) on Sunday, which was their 49th successive league victory. Last defeated by Kelly Girl Internationals in February, 1979, Speedwell now wait for the game at Weymouth on February 7 for their chance to celebrate 50 victories.

Their unbeaten run, however, came under considerable pressure on Saturday from Polonia, who clawed back a two sets deficit, after Speedwell lost both concentration and their international Robert Smith through injury. Speedwell's experience saw them through in the fifth set, however (15-9, 15-9, 10-15, 13-15, 15-11).

Kelly Girl Internationals kept second place in the league, beating TSB Ounsdale Rucanor on Saturday, 3-0, although not without some difficulty.

In the women's Mikasa Cup, the semi-finals took shape with the victories of Speedwell Rucanor (3-0 over ALC Derby), and Spark (3-0 over Birmingham AI). Now, Spark meet Speedwell and Hillingdon play Kelly Girl Internationals on February 21.

Snooker

Davis doubly motivated

By Sydney Friskin

One of the most cherished prizes in the international snooker circuit is the Masters championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, which starts today at the Wembley Conference Centre. The winner in a strong field of 12 will be better off by £8,000 in pocket money, the total sum on offer being £27,000.

Steve Davis, the world champion, has two reasons for wanting to win this event. The first is that he has not won it before and memory goes back to last year when Perrie Mans, the left-handed South African, beat him in the first round. He would also like to get back into the winners' enclosure after his 9-8 defeat by Terry Griffiths in the final of the Lada Classic a few weeks ago.

Last year's Masters event was won by Alex Higgins, who defeated Griffiths 9-6 in the final, thus reversing the result of the 1980 final. Both have drawn byes into the quarter-final round where Griffiths will meet either Ray Reardon or Dennis Taylor. Higgins awaits the winner of the match between Jimmy White and Eddie Charlton.

The late acceptance of two of the most talented young players in the country, Jimmy White and Tony Meo, has aroused special interest. Both are left-handed. If Meo survives what should be a tough match with David Taylor he will meet Cliff Thorburn in the semi-final round.

One of the more interesting first-round matches will be seen today at 7.30 when Doug Mountjoy meets John Spencer, a former world champion. Spencer lost in the semi-final round last year to Griffiths by 6-5 and Mountjoy, struggling against ill-health, lost 5-1 to Higgins in the quarter-final round.

Mountjoy who lost 18-12 to Davis last April in the world championship final, also has his sights trained on the Masters title which he won in 1977. He has changed his cue and has been hard at practice, during which a change of stance enabled him to achieve two maximum breaks of 147. If Mountjoy survives his first match he will meet Davis in the quarter-final round and that should be a great match to watch.

DRAW: First round: D. Mountjoy v J. Spencer; David Taylor v A. Meo; R. Reardon v Dennis Taylor; J. White v E. Charlton. Quarter-final round. S. Davis v Mountjoy or Spencer; C. Thorburn v David Taylor of Meo; T. Griffiths v R. Reardon or Dennis Taylor; A. Higgins v J. White or E. Charlton

TODAY'S MATCHES (nine frames): R. Reardon v Dennis Taylor (2.0), D. Mountjoy v J. Spencer (7.30).

1934 Open winner back on life's fairway with his champion's fire still burning bright

How Cotton recovered for a notable 75

Henry Cotton is 75 today. That is not usually a remarkable landmark — not one to equal that of his wife, "Toots", who will be 80 next month. However, it is one worth marking when it is remembered how ill he was last summer.

How much he would then have enjoyed holding court at Sandwich, that revived venue for the Open championship, for it was there that in 1934 he won his first Open, even more momentous than his victories in 1937 and 1948 for it broke the American stranglehold on the event.

With a lead of 10 strokes going into the final round, it was inevitable that he should come back to the field before the end, but the speed and extent in which he did so caused the golf world to hold its breath in anguish. It was nerves, of course, as he freely admitted but the situation was not helped by having washed down a lunch of spaghetti with water, a gastronomic error the magnitude of which he now recognizes.



Taking the chair: Cotton is carried shoulder-high after the Open at Sandwich

Last summer, instead of attending the Open he spent the days in bed and since the news had been grave it was with a solemn face that I visited him the following week at the London hotel to where he had escaped from a West End nursing home. He was still in pyjamas and a nurse was in attendance, but soon we were alone, his wife having taken advantage of a visitor's presence to slip out to Mass.

Henry shooed the nurse out: "Heaven knows why they make me have her. All she does is tidy the magazines. Let's take a walk up the corridor."

The corridor was long and we took our time; I offered him an arm which he did not need but which he seized in a vice-like grip. The talk was golf. There was no question of it being anything else once he had finished a stroke-by-stroke account of his operation.

"Have you ever watched Manuel Pinero closely?" It was the kind of question which puts golf writers on their guard, but he swept on suiting his action to the words: "His head follows the club-head round; I feel certain he must lose sight of the ball altogether at the top of the backswing."

The old master had not changed. A bit groggy on his pins but the fire was still smouldering within him. Still that acute sense of money — "What's most likely to kill me is the medical bills I'll be getting in the next few weeks" — and still the zestful, inquiring mind.

Already the Royal and Ancient Golf Club has asked him to play an exhibition nine holes with Gene Sarazen, another winner in the thirties, before the start of the Open at Royal Troon next July.

Cotton had played golf two days before going into hospital and he could not wait to get back to his beloved Penina in the Algarve, the course which he raised to full maturity from its beginnings as a disused paddy field. That wish fulfilled and today after the sun has dried the dew from the velvet greens, he will go out for his usual nine holes.

After that a birthday celebration. It will be a modest one — appetite has never been his master — and a carefully chosen one. If he falls into reminiscence after it, this most acclaimed British golfer of the last half-century can look back over 60 competitive years to his appearance in the first boys' championship of 1921.

Peter Ryde

American football

Bengals are beaten by a 'blind kicker'

By Stuart Jones

The tale of two cities became the tale of two halves and two quarter-backs in the Super Bowl on Sunday night. San Francisco 49ers took the biggest interval lead in the history of the event, 20-0, but Cincinnati Bengals fought back to within inches of victory to go down 26-21.

Montana, San Francisco's young quarterback, scored their first touchdown and passed to Cooper for the second after a series of plays that moves them upfield on a record 92yd drive. Montana's other task was to guide Wersching, the kicker, to his mark, because he refuses to look at the goalposts before attempting a conversion. Odd though the method may be, it works. He was successful with both extra points and two field goals.

Cincinnati had only themselves to blame. Usually free of errors, they fumbled three times and conceded twice as much yardage as they gained in the first half

The game hinged on one play when Cincinnati were still 20-7 down. After Collingsworth, 6ft 5in tall, had stretched himself like a giant spider to take an extraordinary catch over his shoulder, they were in range of another seven points. They turned to Johnson.

Cincinnati have not been beaten for two years when Johnson has carried the ball more than twenty times. San Francisco were ready for him but, when he hit the line of scrimmage, the pile of padded bodies was pushed backwards. Cincinnati were less than a foot short. Johnson tried again but ran into an immovable object named Reynolds, known affectionately as Hacksaw.

Motor racing

Kyalami strike claim is $36,000

Johannesburg, Jan 25. — Organizers of the South African Grand Prix said today they will claim any loss in revenue from FISA, motor racing's governing body, and FOCA, the formula one constructors. Kyalami officials said about $36,000 has to be repaid to spectators who bought tickets for last Thursday's opening practice which was hit by the drivers' strike.

A solution to the split before the Agentine Grand Prix on March 7 looks in some doubt.

Leicester results

Going: soft

1.0 (1.1) CROXTON PARK HURDLE Div I: (Novices: £690: 2m)

ON A CLOUD b c by Val de L'Orne — Pleasant Flight (Ld Northampton) 4-10-0 car 10-1 P. Scudamore (11-8fav) 1
TOP REEF ... M Harrington (16-1) 2
ALLIED CARDIFF ... J. Barlow (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 44p; Places, 16p, 48p, 22p. Dual F: £4.69. CSF: £2.76. D. Nicholson at Stow on the Wold. 3l, 4l. Ardent Spy (9-1) 4th. 25 ran.

1.30 (1.31) BROOK HURDLE (Selling handicap: £594: 2m)

TRENT VALLEY b m by Grey Mirage — Dona Ferentes (J Payne) 5-10-7 K Sims (5-1) 1
SHIRLEY GROVE ... K Burke (4-1 jt fav) 2
THE DOWNS ... M Hammond (4-1 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 68p; Places, 19p, 22p, 16p, 17p. Dual F: £1.22. CSF: £2.71. Tricast £8.49. P Felgate at Nottingham. 5l, 1l. Guywood (9-2) 4th. 18 ran. NR, Go Lightly, Handsome Stranger. Winner was bought in for 1,500gns.

2.0 (2.2) COTTESMORE CHASE (Novices. £2,844: 3m)

APPLALTO, br g by Alto Volante — Pomme (Miss N Carroll) 8-10-12 A Webber (13-8 fav) 1
Burrough Hill Lad ... P Tuck (7-2) 2
Celtic Rambler ... S Morshead (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 33p; Places: 17p, 21p, 24p Dual F: 43p. CSF: 77p. R Armytage at East Ilsley. 2l, Sh hd. Game Bid (20-1) 4th 18 ran. NR: 400 Nocle.

2.30 (2.34) RUGBY CHASE (Handicap. £1,491: 2m)

SKEGBY, br g by Klairon — Loading Breeze (Bowne Joan Clothing Co Ltd) 8-10-1 M Brennan (3-1) 1
Cole Porter ... G McCourt (3-1) 2
Fixed Price ... Mr A Sharpe (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 40p; Dual F: 48p. CSF: £1.16. O Brennan at Newark 2½l, 3l. Bambor's Security 15-8 fav (4th) 5 ran.

3.0 (3.1) DANIEL LAMBERT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,271: 2m)

PRINCE OF BERMUDA b g by Prince Tenderfoot — Marie May (B Babbage) 7-11-0 Mr N Babbage (6-1) 1
Fearless Seal ... C. Astbury (20-1) 2
Luxuriate ... M. Williams (13-2) 3

TOTE: Win 64p; places 23p, 50p, 19p. Dual F £3.69. CSF: £13.07. Tricast: £76.35. Mrs N Babbage at Brockhampton Hd. 3l. Sharp Deal 4-1 jt fav. Dear Octopus (8-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Geraldo.

3.30 (3.34) CROXTON PARK HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m).

PLAY THE KNAVE b g by Raise You Ten — Va Beni (C de P Berry) 5-10-12 M. Floyd (3-1) 1
Chevington ... R Rowe (10-1) 2
Robin Wonder ... C. Brown (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 51p; places 18p, 64p, 16p. Dual F: £3.05. CSF: £3.91. P. Bailey at Salisbury. 4l, 2l. Molten Metal 9-4fav. NR: Haven Air, Mr Freshness. 23 ran.

PLACEPOT: £10.40.

Racing

Dickinson primes his bigger guns

By Michael Seely

Michael Dickinson is launching a powerful raid on next weekend's valuable prizes. Either Bregawn, the conqueror of Night Nurse in the Peter Marsh Handicap at Haydock Park on Saturday, or Political Pop will represent the stable in the Great Yorkshire Steeple Chase at Doncaster.

Bregawn has a 6lb penalty for his win, but was carrying 5lb more than his long handicap weight. Political Pop finished runner-up to Diamond Edge in the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury. Whichever horse misses Doncaster will be kept in reserve for the £20,000 Freshfields Holiday Handicap at Sandown Park the following Saturday. Also bound for Doncaster is that fast two-mile steeplechaser, Rathgorman.

Wayward Lad is being sent to Cheltenham for the Tote Double Steeplechase, the race that Little Owl won last year. This will be Wayward Lad's preliminary for the Lambert and Butler final at Ascot.

Ayr features the day's most valuable race, the £12,000 West of Scotland Pattern Steeplechase. Here Dickinson's runner will be Seamus O'Flynn, who will face stiff opposition from the Irish challenger, Going Straight.

Other news from Harewood is that Badsworth Boy, who was well-fancied for last year's abandoned Schweppes Gold Trophy, will be in the line-up at Newbury again. "Badsworth Boy had the virus at the same time as Silver Buck", the trainer said. "I did not think I would be able to get the horse ready in time for the Schweppes, but he has been working well recently." Badsworth Boy, a useful handicapper on his day, is on offer at 25-1 with William Hill.

At Nottingham this afternoon the stable's bold front runner, Fearless Imp will be out to maintain his unbeaten record over fences in the Elvaston Steeplechase. Fearless Imp has recorded fast times in his three victories so far and is impossible to oppose this afternoon.

The other interesting prospect at Nottingham is Jim Old's Daily Express Triumph Hurdle candidate, Cima who runs in the first division of the Stop Gap Hurdle. On the flat Cima was a better horse than Royal Vulcan.

STATE OF GOING (official): Chepstow: heavy; Nottingham: hurdles, soft; chase, good. Tomorrow: Newcastle: soft; Wolverhampton: chase, good; hurdles, good to soft.

Bookmakers hoist with own petard

By Michael Seely

No decision has yet been reached about whether to pay out bets which forecast Venture to Cognac to win from Great Dean in the Fulwell Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Saturday. BOLA (the Betting Office Licensees Association) were still conducting an inquiry into the affair late yesterday afternoon. The Jockey Club are also holding their own investigation.

The whole matter appears to be a storm in a teacup, which has blown up because of the large size of the punters' wins at 140-1. Peter Concannon, a London publican, the owner of the second horse, Great Dean, put it into perspective when he said yesterday: "Dozens of my locals were on the bet. It was an obvious bet to have as everyone was on to a really big win as long as Little Owl didn't finish."

Ron Pollard, a director of Ladbrokes, said: "We have settled all bets except for 16 which we have sent to BOLA for their scrutiny. The total stakes are £224 and the winnings about £30,000. It is merely a routine matter." Mr Pollard also admitted that several of the bets had also taken Little Owl to win from Great Dean. This forecast would have paid about 20-1.

This fact alone reveals the weakness of the bookmakers' case. Obviously only wagers of around £10-£20 were involved, and they were obviously struck by clever punters, who are well aware of this particular chink in the bookmakers' armour. It may have been 66-1 or even longer against Great Dean winning, but it was certainly not 140-1 against him finishing second to Venture to Cognac if anything happened to Little Owl. The layers have been hoist with their own petard. They revised the method of calculating the dividend about three years ago when they decided not to take Tote forecasts. It works perfectly satisfactorily on most occasions, but not in such exceptional cases as Saturday's. The only solution is for them to pay up and look happy on this occasion and then devise some method of limiting the dividend when there are only three or four runners.

☐ The 1979 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner, Three Troikas, gave birth to her first foal last week. The filly foal, sired by Exclusive Native, was born at Dr Willian Lockridge's Ashford Stud at Versailles in Kentucky. Dr Lockridge was the man who bought Storm Bird for $30m last July.

Nottingham programme

1.00 STOP GAP HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £695: 2m) (22 runners)

2 1 CIMA (D) (R Lambourne) J Old 11-3 ... C R Champion
4 0 AMBER PALACE (R Griffiths) F Yardley 10-10 ... C Smith
5 BADSWORTH GIRL (G Toft) G Toft 10-10 ... K Whyte
6 000 COVENT GARDEN (G Perton) W Clay 10-10 ... M Elliott 4
8 DAYLAY QUEEN (B Palling) B Palling 10-10 ... A Griffiths 7
9 0 DOUBLE DISCOUNT (P Cooper) C James 10-10 ... G McNally
11 EDITOR (R Spencer) M H Easterby 10-10 ... A Brown
15 0 HAVENEZA (E Eldin) E Eldin 10-10 ... G Richards 7
16 HOLLOW LAUGH (Exors Mrs H Banks) M Banks 10-10 ... G McCourt
18 LUCKY GEORGE (G Johnson) N Henderson 10-10 ... B R Davies
19 0 MISS SHAPE (R Taylor) G Fletcher 10-10 ... G Fletcher 4
22 40 PETER ANTHONY (H Nicholson) D Nicholson 10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
23 100 PRETTY TOUGH (Mrs T Winterton) W Clay 10-10 ... M Elliott 4
24 000 QUAGLINO (Mrs M Oxley) J Bosley 10-10 ... Mr M Bosley 7
27 p400 RIBODEN (D Richards) G Fletcher 10-10 ... J Barlow
28 0 RIGTON COUNTESS (Mrs H Beaufort) G Kindersley 10-10 ... A Webber
31 SHARPSUN (S Kidner) G Thorner 10-10 ... P Barton
32 0 SIR DOMINO (V Kilkenny) V Soane 10-10 ... J Suthern
35 TARQA (Miss C Saville-Deane) Miss C S-Deane 10-10 ... P A Charlton
36 0 TUDOR BOB (Ld Walpole) R Carter 10-10 ... C Grant
37 020 UNDER-RATED (T English) M W Easterby 10-10 ... J J O'Neill
38 WEAVERS POINT (B Arnold) Mrs J Pitman 10-10 ... P Tuck

4-6 Cima, 9-2 Under-Rated, 6 Peter Anthony, 8 Editor, 12 Rigton Countess, 16 others.

1.30 BONNINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,314: 2m) (10)

1 p-42314 NEON LIGHT (D) (J Needham) J Edwards 10-11-13 ... P Blacker
6 432421 APPLANTE (Miss N Carroll) R Armytage 7-11-1 ... A Webber
7 f4100/0 BIG GINGER (D) (P Baillie) M H Easterby 8-10-13 ... A Brown
8 120000 STRAIGHT LINE (CD) (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 9-10-9 ... S Morshead
11 1p-2203 PERCIPIENT (D) (K Gooddall) G Richards 8-10-2 ... N Doughty
12 4-30110 RUPERTINO (D) (Mrs B Heaton) E Owen jun 7-10-2 ... M Elliott 4
14 10212-f MISS WOOD (D) (R Robinson) R Robinson 7-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
15 000103 FLITTERMERE (D) (Miss N Taylor) R E Peacock 11-10-0 ... J J O'Neill
17 040-041 PIPE BAND (D) (D Tranter) P Beavan 8-10-0 ... —
18 p0234p BALLYMADDER (DB) (C Cleary) F Yardley 9-10-0 ... C Smith

9-4 Neon Light, 7-2 Applante, 5 Big Ginger, 6 Percipient, 8 Straight Line, Rupertino, 12 Pipe Band, 16 others.

2.0 CARLTON HURDLE (Handicap: £998: 2m) (15)

1 244000 CORKER (D) (P Piller) W A Stephenson 6-11-10 ... R Lamb
4 122100 SANHEDRIN (D) (D Thorne) G Balding 6-10-12 ... B Reilly
5 214142 POUNENTES (DB) (W McGbic) G Richards 5-10-12 ... R Barry
6 00-4021 WINDLEY LAD (CD) (M Hazard) G Vergotte 6-10-11 ... S Johnson 4
7 0-01023 WILLIAM THE FIRST (D) (G Gilbert) A W Jones 7-10-8 ... Miss D Jones 7
8 420321 ROLLESTON (D) (Mrs O Wreford) W Wharton 8-10-8 ... P Tuck
10 C000-11 WALMARI (D) (A Johnson) W Clay 6-10-7 ... M Elliott 4
12 1044-00 JOSMOLL (D) (R Taylor) C Mackenzie 5-10-3 ... M Bastard
13 221 CYBRANDIAN (D) (I Bray) M H Easterby 4-10-2 ... Mr T Easterby
14 000/00p SPACE LEADER (CD) (H Burridge) B Palling 10-10-1 ... C Candy
16 103-00 AVOGEM (D) (Mrs L Sewell) Mrs M Rimell 5-10-0 ... S Morshead
17 000030 SUPREME VISTA (CD) (F Sisson) B Richmond 9-10-0 ... G Holmes
18 0-01013 KATUMBA (D) (P Keane) O Brennan 6-10-0 ... M Brennan 7
20 30/2 MARKIE (K Bebbington) R E Peacock 6-10-0 ... J J O'Neill
21 000-40 BIG BRYMA (R Mason) R Woodhouse 6-10-0 ... S Charlton

2 Cybrandian, 4 Pounentes, 5 Sanhedrin, 6 Rolleston, 8 Windley Lad, William The First, 10 Corker, 14 others.

2.30 OLLERTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,446: 3m) (16)

1 1131-3f LUCKY VANE (Miss B Swaire) G Balding 7-11-13 ... B Reilly
2 2-2041f SECRETARY GENERAL (D) (D Adam) N Henderson 7-11-11 ... S Smith Eccles
4 34f-p3p LORD GULLIVER (P Callander) Mrs J Pitman 9-11-9 ... P Tuck
5 213-123 ALDO (Lady S Keswick) D Morley 7-11-7 ... B R Davies
9 00-41b0 FLAMENCO DANCER (J Oakes) R Perkins 8-11-0 ... C Grant
11 20-4001 FLASH HARRY (F Yardley) F Yardley 9-10-12 ... C Smith
12 122-423 EASBY GOLD (C Simpson) G Lockerbie 7-10-10 ... C Hawkins
13 131-2fp LARRY BELL (B Hathaway) W A Stephenson 8-10-10 ... R Lamb
14 003343 WAIT AND SEE (B) (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 7-10-9 ... S Morshead
15 31401-4 BE FREE (D) (Miss V Stead) M Camacho 7-10-8 ... J J O'Neill
16 0p-230p AVONCORE (D) (C Cleary) F Yardley 10-10-7 ... R Crank
18 4121p/0 NORTON PLACE (C) (Brig C Harvey) D Nicholson 10-10-6 ... J Suthern
20 400004 NO RETREAT (D) (Miss M Preece) P Pritchard 10-10-4 ... Mr M Mann 7
21 p303/1- FRENCH REBEL (D) (A Horton) W Musson 12-10-3 ... A Coogan
23 p3p0-03 PAMPAS DEMON (B Temple) B Temple 9-10-0 ... C Pimlott
25 2p/4p2- LEEAN LAD (H B M Polymer Prods) J Bosley 9-10-0 ... Mr M Bosley 7

3 Be Free, 4 Lucky Vane, 5 Easby Gold, Larry Bell, 7 Aldo, 8 Lord Gulliver, 10 Flash Harry, Secretary General, 14 others.

3.00 ELVASTON CHASE (Novices: £1,294: 2m) (14)

1 200-111 FEARLESS IMP (D) (Mrs C Feather) M W Dickinson 7-12-5 ... C Pimlott
2 113123 NO HURRY (D) (A Ross Ltd) Mrs M Rimmell 6-12-0 ... S Morshead
4 400/100 PARSONS PRIDE (DB) (Steadfast Scaffold) J Leigh 7-11-8 ... A Coogan
12 pp3 GRANGE PRINCE (Mrs J Lee) C Lee 10-11-4 ... G Graham
14 fp JOES PADDY (O Hill) Mrs J Pitman 9-11-4 ... P Tuck
15 314/140 KALKASHANNDI (Mrs K Underwood) D Morley 6-11-4 ... B R Davies
17 0pp-040 LANDSLIDE (D Groom) B Palling 9-11-4 ... C Candy
19 40420-2 LECKIE (W Whitbread) R Armytage 7-11-4 ... A Webber
20 0p/f0 MARAUDER (Gp Capt H Hanmer) H Hanmer 9-11-4 ... G McCourt
27 0-00000 PROFITEER (P Waring) R Perkins 8-11-4 ... C Grant
29 002/00- RORQUAL (W Whitbread) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-4 ... E Woods
30 -0-40 ROYAL ANTICS (Miss J Wooley) P Pritchard 8-11-4 ... Mr J Pritchard
35 0f03-00 TIDY WORK (E Houlston) K Stone 7-11-4 ... C Tinkler
39 0000-f0 WRECKIT (Kesteven Castings) P Felgate 7-11-4 ... N Doughty

7-4 Fearless Imp, 5-2 No Hurry, 7-2 Leckie, 8 Kalkashanndi, 10 Grange Prince, 12 Rorqual, 16 others.

3.30 STOP GAP HURDLE (Div 2. 4 y-o novices: £692: 2m) (18)

3 1 ROYAL RASCAL (M Mendoza) W Musson 11-3 ... A Coogan
4 0 AIREDALE JUNCTION (G Bickersteth) G Toft 10-10 ... P A Charlton
10 00 COMEDIAN (Lady Vestey) D Nicholson 10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
12 DOCTOR FAUSTUS (G Hill) Mrs J Pitman 10-10 ... —
13 0 FLIGHTY FRIEND (R Botterill) R Woodhouse 10-10 ... P Tuck
14 00 FLYING SISTER (P Moredew) G Fletcher 10-10 ... G Fletcher 4
15 GOLIAD (S Crowe) N Henderson 10-10 ... B R Davies
16 0 HIS MASTERS VOICE (M Popham) P Bailey 10-10 ... —
17 010 IMPORTANT (Mrs J Turner) W Wharton 10-10 ... S J O'Neill
22 00 ORANGE VALLEY (M Allen) J Scallan 10-10 ... J McLaughlin 4
26 0 SETTIMINO (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 10-10 ... A Webber
29 SHAMU (Kesteven Castings Ltd) P Felgate 10-10 ... K Sims 7
30 SILVER RULER (Exors Mrs H Banks) M Banks 10-10 ... G McCourt
32 03 ST DAVID'S DAY (R Cottrell) B Palling 10-10 ... C Candy
33 001 TUDORVILLE (E Harvey) K Stone 11-3 ... C Tinkler
34 000 WALLY WOMBAT (E Prall) M Scudamore 10-10 ... J Suthern
35 0 WINSOR BOND (Steel Plate & Sections) P Cundell 10-10 ... A Brown
36 0 YANKEE DOODLE DANDY (L Jones) W Mann 10-10 ... A Webb

9-4 Comedian, 7-2 Settimino, 9-2 Tudorville, 6 Royal Rascal, 5 Winsor Bond, 10 Goliad, 12 His Masters Voice, 16 others.

Nottingham selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Cima. 1.30 Appiante. 2.0 Rolleston. 2.30 Easby Gold. 3.0 Fearless Imp. 3.30 Comedian.

Chepstow programme

1.45 HEATHER CHASE (Novices: £1,244: 2m) (7 runners)

1 200213 CRITICAL TIMES (D) (G Cronk) D Nicholson 5-11-5 ... P Scudamore
2 0-00411 IMPERIUM (CD) (Mrs W Nahoral) J Old 5-11-5 ... Mr A J Wilson
3 31 NICKLE MOPPETT (P Drasher) J Webber 5-11-5 ... Mr P Webber
4 p0000-3 ARTAC CHARTER (J Frost) R Frost 5-11-0 ... Mr J Frost 7
5 pp0- CAPTAIN SHADOW (J Tilling) D Ancil 5-11-0 ... A Turnell
6 00-0000 HUNTING HEIR (G Hill) Mrs Pitman 5-11-0 ... C Brown
7 00-0044 PRINCETON (B) (Lady Douglas-Pennant) F Winter 5-11-0 ... J Francome

6-4 Imperium, 3 Critical Times, 5 Nickle Moppett, 7 Princeton, 10 Hunting Heir, 16 others.

2.15 CLIVE GRAHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £2,150: 3m) (22)

2 1143-4f CRIMSON EMBERS (CB) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 7-11-6 ... S Shilston
3 401-000 FARMER (D) (R Hawker) R Hawker 7-11-5 ... E Waite 3
4 11-0202 SLEEPLESS KNAVE (M Bradstock) F Walwyn 7-11-5 ... Mr M Bradstock 7
5 f0-300 JUST ABLE (Mrs T Nicholson) J Thorne 8-11-4 ... R Hoare
6 00321-0 PENNINE DEREK (D) (J Davis) W Wharton 8-11-3 ... S J O'Neill
8 2-20004 GOING FOR GOLD (B) (S Powell) D Kent 7-10-13 ... J Lovejoy 7
10 4-11340 SIR GORDON (D Sanger) D Nicholson 5-10-11 ... P Scudamore
12 2211/22 PENWOOD (D) (J Archer) N Hall 7-10-9 ... P Carvill 4
14 u24021 CORBY WOOD (B Babbage) Mrs Babbage 8-10-8 (4 ex) ... Mr N Babbage 7
16 2040-13 CAPPING (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 7-10-5 ... H Davies
17 100-021 TOPEKA (P Luff) M Oliver 6-10-5 ... P Hobbs
18 32300-3 TWO COPPERS (D) (B Warburton) L Kennard 7-10-5 ... J Francome
24 04/01-0 BREEZE WAGGON (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs Sykes 9-10-0 ... I Conroy 7
25 10-0022 CITADEL ROC (Miss R Dudley) J Bradley 7-10-0 ... G Davies 4
27 10000-3 CANON (Mrs E Hutchingson) I Dudgeon 7-10-0 ... M Richards 7
29 01-p001 PRICE REVIEW (Mrs J Wakely) K Bailey 8-10-0 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
30 0-0000 MORNING LEE (B) (J Ponloy) D Wintle 8-10-0 ... R Hyett
31 01-4p02 CORRIB LAD (W White) R Hodges 7-10-0 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
34 04011-p SPIRIT OF DERWENT (F Clegg) Mrs Kennard 6-10-0 ... S Keightley 4
36 04200-0 PICCABINETTO (Mrs J Hughes) M Delahooke 6-10-0 ... —
38 /030p-p MAGIC NOTE (D Willmott) W Williams 10-10-0 ... R Millman 7
41 000 SPARTAN MILL (S Ruff) J Peacock 7-10-0 ... G Evans

100-30 Two Coppers, 5 Sleepless Knave, 13-2 Sir Gordon, 8 Corby Wood, Going for Gold, 10 Crimson Embers, 12 Penwood, 14 Topeka, Price Review, 16 Pennine Derek, 20 others.

2.45 RALPH MOREL CHASE (Handicap: £2,118: 3m) (16)

1 3/11-02 PRINCELY BID (D) (Sir J Thomson) R Armytage 11-11-10 ... H Davies
4 2213-33 SEA CAPTAIN (G Reeve) R Head 8-11-6 ... J Francome
7 u03147 SAINT TAFFY (B) (Mrs L Drasher) J Webber 6-10-8 ... Mr P Webber
10 00p120 CHINA COTTAGE (DB) (B Popplatt) P Bailey 9-10-8 ... —
11 0p3p-0p SLIPPERY DICK (D) (C & C Stainless Steels) J Peacock 10-10-7 ... R Hyett
13 12244o HOBO (CD) (J Price) J Price 11-10-6 ... G Jones
14 014421- ABBEY BRIG (D) (P H Botts Holdings) J Gifford 8-10-3 ... R Rowe
15 322u0f BALLYSPILLANE (CD) (M Bradstock) F Walwyn 8-10-3 ... Mr M Bradstock 7
17 202-344 SNOW BUCK (C) (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-0 ... R F Davies
19 f0-3002 CAPTAIN CLOVER (G Ham) G Ham 12-10-0 ... Mrs J Hambrow
20 4121p/0 NORTON PLACE (Brig C Harvey) D Nicholson 10-10-0 ... P Scudamore
21 0000/0 AMBERMONT (D) (Mrs J Thomsett) D Elsworth 9-10-0 ... C Brown
22 0r3-p03 DAVIOT (J Thomas) J Thomas 8-10-0 ... Steve Knight
23 2334p4 BUTTON BOY (Mrs J Salter) B Forsey 9-10-0 ... W Newton 7
24 3p-eppp SUNDAY EVENING (T Pocock) K Bishop 11-10-0 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
28 3p0p0-2 ALPENSTOCK (H Thomson) P Taylor 15-10-0 ... S Keightley 4

9-4 Saint Taffy, 7-2 Ballyspillane, 4 Sea Captain, 13-2 Princely Bid, 8 Hobo, 12 Abbey Brig, 14 others.

3.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,176: 2m) (12)

1 00410 BOLD YEOMAN (Mrs H Alwen) J Gifford 6-11-5 ... R Rowe
4 1 BORDER FINE ART (D) (Norman C Roach) J Thorne 5-11-1 ... R Hoare
6 34034-0 CILL DARA MIST (D Kenny) K Bishop 7-11-0 ... Mr P Nicholls 7
8 002-200 GO AFFA (A.F.F.A. Ltd) J Bosley 7-11-0 ... S Shilston
10 400-000 KANDACOMBE (Mrs I Redman) R Hartop 6-11-0 ... M Floyd
11 0 LINE BALL (S Griffiths) S Griffiths 6-11-0 ... R Hyett
12 p40000- MINT STREAK (P Oliver) Mrs E Kennard 6-11-0 ... S May
13 000-04 NORMANDY LAD (Mrs H Attwood) W Jenks 6-11-0 ... R F Davies
17 pp/0-00 SNOWSHILL SOLDIER (Mrs M Righton) R Turnell 7-11-0 ... A Turnell
20 0p0-0 CAPE MANDY (A Smith) T Smith 5-10-10 ... —
27 ORCHID BAY (R Sams) G Thorner 5-10-10 ... H Davies
28 000 OXFORD BLUE (Mrs A McEwen) D Nicholson 5-10-10 ... P Scudamore

4-5 Border Fine Art, 4 Bold Yeoman, 6 Snowshill Soldier, 8 Go Affa, 10 Normandy Lad, 14 others.

3.45 BRIDGE CHASE (Handicap: £1,805: 2m) (5)

3 f0-3010 MILLIONDOLLARMAN (D) (Mrs P Shaw) W Jenks 8-10-13 ... R F Davies
5 04-0020 EL CARDO (D) (T Whitley) Mrs E Kennard 12-10-6 ... R Muggeridge 7
6 4-03010 MAJOR KNIGHT (CD) (Lord Pembroke) R Head 8-10-5 ... J Francome
10 0210uu HARDY GLEN (P Bayis) M Oliver 10-10-0 ... P Hobbs
12 0fp041 TOM'S LITTLE AL (B) (T Staddon) W Williams 8-10-0 (5 ex) ... R Millman 7

7-4 Milliondollarman, 5-2 Tom's Little Al, 4 Major Knight, 11-2 El Cardo, 8 Hardy Glen.

4.15 STONE HURDLE (Selling: £655: 2m) (13)

1 000334 EMPEROR NAPOLEON (P Parker) N Mitchell 5-11-6 ... N Coleman 5
3 p- HAPPY MANEOURN (T Smith) T Smith 5-11-6 ... —
5 0 NANKEEN (H Ellis) O O'Neill 5-11-6 ... P Stone 5
7 0-00002 NUNSWALK (R Williams) J Bradley 5-11-6 ... P Liddicoat 5
8 0 SAMANTHA DANE (Mrs S Snow) D H Jones 5-11-6 ... C Seward
13 BARBARA ALLEN (Mrs J Ridout) A Ridout 4-10-9 ... —
15 00p040 CANDY STREET (B) (H Quick) R Head 4-10-9 ... M Harrington
16 000 CAPTIVE MAIDEN (B) (J Owens) J Bradley 4-10-9 ... R Strange
19 4 MOUNT IRVINE BAY (D Tucker) D Tucker 4-10-9 ... C Hopwood 5
20 PRINCE BEOWULF (O O'Neill) O O'Neill 4-10-9 ... M Caswell
21 0p REDESIGN (M Jones) T Marshall 4-10-9 ... J Davies
22 0 RUSTY FERN (M Brown) R Brown 4-10-9 ... J Wathen 5
23 03 SHADY DRIVE (C Hill) C Hill 4-10-9 ... R Dennis

13-8 Nunswalk, 11-4 Emperor Napoleon, 4 Shady Drive, 11-2 Mount Irvine Bay, 10 Barbara Allen, 14 others.

Chepstow selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Imperium. 2.15 Price Review. 2.45 Captain Clover. 3.15 Bold Yeoman. 3.45 El Cardo. 4.15 Nunswalk.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 and IN THE MATTER of KITCHEN END PRODUCE Limited, Registered Office: 218 Strand, London WC2

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 218 Strand, London WC2, on 18th February, 1982, at 12 noon, for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1982.

By Order of the Board
J P BOUTWOOD
Director

The Companies Act, 1948 In the Matter of JET LEISURE SPORTS Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 29th day of October, 1981.

I, Raymond Hocking, of Messrs Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1982

R HOCKING
Liquidator

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SECRETARIAL
Continued from page 20

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Phillips

Tuesday 26 January 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART
Tuesday 26 January 1.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS
Wednesday 27 January 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART
Wednesday 27 January 12 noon
POT LIDS, FAIRINGS, GOSS AND COMMEMORATIVE CHINA
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Illustrated Catalogue 60p by post
Thursday 28 January 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
GOOD ORIENTAL TEXTILES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND SAMPLERS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.30 by post
Thursday 28 January 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: BRITISH AIRMAILS
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Friday 29 January 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post
Monday 1 February 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS, including Scientific Instruments, Ethnographical Items and Watches.
Monday 1 February 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Tuesday 2 February 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART
Tuesday 2 February 2 p.m.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Illustrated Catalogue £2.30 by post
Wednesday 3 February 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS
Wednesday 3 February 2 p.m.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND BAROMETERS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post

Wednesday 3 March 2 p.m.
MINIATURES, OBJECTS OF VERTU, HOLY ICONS AND FANS
Viewing Two Days prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 12 noon.
Illustrated Catalogue £2 by post
Please note that all future sales of Miniatures, Fans and Holy Icons will include Fine Objects of Vertu (Gold and Enamelled Boxes, Fabergé, Jewelled Items etc). Good quality items are being accepted for the above sale until 30 January.

Catalogues 50p by post and viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.
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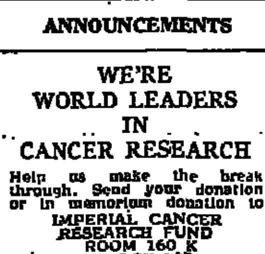
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DEATHS

BIRTHDAYS

DEATHS

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W.2. Non-smoking female to share flat. £150 p.m. 723 7438 home.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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SECRETARIAL

The Middlesex Hospital London, W1

RELIEF MEDICAL SECRETARIES

PA IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

Continued on page 19

This year, be sure your heart's in the right place

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* To be printed on Saturday, February 13.

Name of sender

Address

Name of recipient

Address

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The Catalans. 9.35 French conversation. 9.53 Spanish conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 The English Language at work. 11.00 With Captain Cook to Australia. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Julius Caesar. 12.05 The Future for Industry? 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with sub-titles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes the item that illustrates the exploits of explorers, Spirit of Adventure. 1.45 Bod and the Kite narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r). 2.00 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: How a pop song is recorded. 2.40 Preparing a Television programme. 3.00 Interval. 3.10 Tomos a Titw. A Welsh comedy series. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking. Practical advice on beating the addiction (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

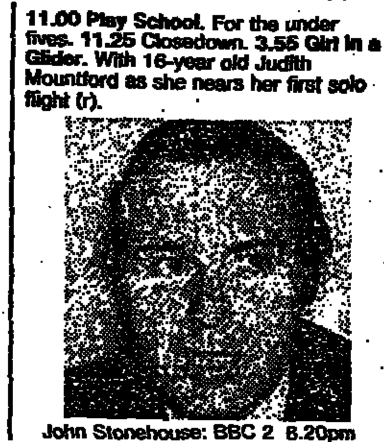
3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Jan Francis reads part two of Bravo Baltasar.
4.40 Animal Magic How a spider weaves its web.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Grange Hill. Drama concerning the staff and pupils of a secondary school.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Cartoon: The Little Mole.
7.05 Dr Who. The final episode of Four to Doomsday.
7.30 A Question of Sport. Willie Carson captains Peter Scudamore and Terry Griffiths against Bill Beaumont's team of Linsey MacDonald and Frank Stapleton.
8.00 Terry and June. Domestic comedy starring Terry Scott and June Whitfield.
8.30 Solo Comedy series about a modern lady. Felicity Kendall plays Gemma with Elspet Gray as her mother.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Today: Commitments by Dusty Hughes. It is 1973 and Hugh is so upset about the three-day weeks, electricity cuts and strikes that he is spurred into political action.
10.50 Gladys Knight and the Pips. (r).
11.23 News headlines.
11.25 Taking Issue. Robin Day chairs a discussion between Lord Scarman and Professor Ronald Dworkin on "How should we attack racial disadvantage?".
11.55 Weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales. 9.00am-9.10 Closedown. 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Rownd Y Byd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30Heddiw 11.55 News and weather. Scotland. 11.17am-11.38 For Schools: Let's See: Messages. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.25-12.25am Omnibus. 12.25 News and weather. Northern Ireland. 10.38am-11.00 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.10-3.40 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 8.30-9.00 As I Roved Out. 11.55 News and weather. England. 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 Girl in a Glider. With 16-year old Judith Mountford as she nears her first solo flight (r).


John Stonehouse: BBC 2 8.20pm

4.25 Exmoor Man. A documentary on the year in the life of Tom Rook, who seems to know everybody who lives on the moor (r).
5.25 Tales from a Long Room. Robin Bailey tells the comic story of the MCC's one and only tour of the Congo (r).
5.40 Undersea Kingdom*. Part eleven: Flaming Death.
6.00 The Waltons. A story of everyday mountain folk in the years before the Second World War.
6.50 News with sub-titles.
6.55 Film: Cathy's Child (1978) starring Michele Fawdon and Alan Cassell. A dramatic story of a woman searching for her daughter who has been snatched by her estranged husband.
8.20 Russell Harty. An exclusive interview with John Stonehouse.

9.00 Pot Black 82. The all-conquering Steve Davis of London against the Irish Champion Dennis Taylor.
9.25 Arena: What Makes Rabbit Run? The first full length documentary on the American author John Updike.
10.25 Carel Weight: The Last of the Late Victorians. The seventy two year old artist talks to John Read about his work including some of the paintings to be seen in his forthcoming touring exhibition.
10.50 Newsnight. Following a resume by John Tusa on the country's economic difficulties, there will be a discussion between Leon Brittan, Shirley Williams and Peter Shore. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Looking After Young. 9.53 What children think of themselves. 10.18 Elementary Maths. 10.33 Macbeth: Part three. 11.03 Basic arithmetic. 11.22 The Battle of Hastings. 11.39 German conversation. 12.00 Button Moon. Puppet space adventures for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend: Model making for the young. 12.30 The Sullivans. Adventures of an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Serial about life on a highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mary Berry with some Italian recipes. 2.45 Born and Bred. Stephen Benge and Dennis Tonsley visit Venice in the company of flirtatious Cynthia (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy starring John Travolta and Gabe Kaplan. Form master Kotter is thrilled when one of his pupils is promoted to a higher class. But the boy doesn't want to leave his chums and they don't want him to leave either.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in part two of The Day of the Suds.
4.20 Emu's World. Starring Rod Hull and his mischievous pet.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Jackie Merrick's tardiness is beginning to rankle Joe.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Martin Shaw, a clinical psychologist presents the second programme designed to help people who want to give up smoking.
6.30 Crossroads. Reg Lamont has a word with his son about Sharon Metcalfe.
6.55 Reporting London. A magazine programme presented by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. The cockney comic has Bob Todd among his guests.
8.00 Don't Rock the Boat. Comedy series about a boatyard owner, his young wife and two adult sons.
8.30 On Top of the World. Inter-continental quiz presented by Eamonn Andrews.

9.00 Muck and Brass. Public Relations. Midlands builder and developer Tom Craig plans to develop a site colloquially known as Spooks Hole. The problems surrounding this development would seem to be insurmountable to anyone except a wheeler-dealer like Craig. Mel Smith stars as Tom Craig.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Standard Drama Awards for 1981 introduced by Ned Sherrin. Highlights from the lunchtime presentations at London's Savoy Hotel to the Best Actor, Actress, Play, Comedy and Director of 1981.
11.30 Kaz. A member of a prominent society family is on trial for murder.
12.25 Close with a reading by Gillian Reynolds to relax you at the end of the day.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Mary's Birthday" by Fiona Barr.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "A Galway Girl" by Geraldine Aron.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote Nigel Rees and guests share favourite quotations and identify others.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Pair of Blue Eyes by Thomas Hardy (part 2).†
4.00 Places of Pilgramage. A visit to some of the centres of Christianity in Europe (3) Assisi.
4.15 Peter Dawson. A programme to mark the centenary of te birth of Australia's popular bass-baritone.
4.45 Story Time: "Marital Rites" by Margaret Forster (2).
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Never Too Late Thora Hird, Avis Bunnage, Megs Jenkins in "Hilda Stands Aside".†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. What's new in medical science?
7.50 The Seaside in Winter.
8.35 Who is Sappho? A probing discussion of Sappho the ancient Greek poet.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful A comedy series.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF:
6.25 Weather Forecast.
10.00 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
1.55 Programme News.
2.00 For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Dvorak, Schumann, Paganini, Liszt; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Boieldieu, Mozart, Haydn; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Bruch; records.†
10.05 The Baroque Tradition. Chamber music recital: Telemann, Bach, Marais, Telemann.†
11.05 Schumann and Liszt. Piano recital.†
12.10 Midday Concert. Part 1: Shostakovich, Glazunov.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Midday Concert. Part 2: Prokofiev.†
2.05 Jack Brymer. Clarinet and Piano recital: Hindemith, Malcolm Arnold, Brahms.†
3.00 Alban Berg Quartet. Recital: Stravinsky, Mozart, Stravinsky, Beethoven.†
4.25 Jazz Today, Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Jeremy Siepmann. †
7.00 Richter Plays Schumann. Piano recital on record.†
7.30 James Joyce: A Touch of the Artist. Craig Raine reflects on the art of Joyce's career.†
8.30 Hindemith Kammermusik (last in series). Concert, part 1: Hindemith.†
9.10 The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft by George Gissing. An abridged reading (final part).
9.30 Hindemith Kammermusik. Part 2: Jonathan Lloyd, Hindemith.†
10.15 Evening Magic. The first of two programmes. Schubert Nachtgesang in Walde, for male voices and four horns; Brahms Four songs, Op 17, for female voices; Rimsky-Korsakov Nocturne; and Bruckner's Abendzauber for male voices and four horns.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Sibelius on record.†

James Joyce: Radio 3, 7.30 pm


James Mason: Radio 2, 8.00 pm

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 TerryWogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood (new series). 1: Warner Brothers and the Beginning of Sound.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 The London Palladium Story. 8: Fighting for Survival. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT:) 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Pageant of the Past. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The End of the Affair. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 A Murder of Quality. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 A Word in Edgeways 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The world Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments. 2.30 Pageant of the Past. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 pm Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Does The Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.30 Film: The Death Policy. 12.45 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Two of Us. 12.00 Other Side. 12.05 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Vegas. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones with Dick Joice. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30am Bit of a Pantomime.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint alone with Nancy: Still Life 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 6.00 North Tonight 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Two Of Us 11.30 Monte Carlo Show 12.30 am News 12.35 Close Down

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 The Young Doctors 1.20-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 Crossroads 6.25 News 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 News 11.35 Butlin's Darts Championship 12.05 Jazz and Blues: B. B. King 12.35 Closedown

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada reports. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent strokes. 6.00 Granada reports. 6.25 This is your right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except:- 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10pm Y Llysiau Llon. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Pethau Prin. 11.15 Standard Drama Awards. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Arthur of the Britons. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Amazing Years of the Cinema: Cowboys. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Does the Team Think. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Does the team think? 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30am Postscript. 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: James Mason. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Ladies Man. 12.05am Butlin's Grandmasters Darts. 12.30 Closedown.

CHOICE

Sheila White: ITV 8.00 pm

● Arena's WHAT MAKES RABBIT RUN (BBC 2, 9.25 pm) is a portrait of John Updike the writer some consider to be the standard bearer for the Middle American. The film is the first full-length profile of Updike and it follows him as he visits his mother's Pennsylvania farm and to New England, where many of his books have been set and where he now lives with his second wife. Art, sex and religion — his Three Great Secret Things — are examined and he himself talks about his work and lifestyle in relation to his strict Lutheran upbringing. A lot of his work is autobiographical and he explains how he is able to draw upon characters and the environment he knows without upsetting the people he portrays. Mild criticism of his style is easily answered by the silver-tongued author but despite a tendency towards the sycophantic a highly entertaining programme.

● It is not often that a Schools programme is brought to adult viewers' attention but THE FUTURE FOR INDUSTRY? (BBC 1, 12.05 pm) will be of interest to anybody connected with the high technology business. The BBC's Economics Correspondent, Mark Rogerson, discusses the growing use of robots as substitutes for humans in repetitive jobs and comments on the increase of computer technology. These advancements are taken for granted by today's children who are growing up with the chip but how is the older generation adapting to techniques which to them are totally foreign?

● The centenary of the birth of Ireland's peerless writer, James Joyce, is being celebrated on BBC Radio with a series of programmes, beginning this evening, designed to illustrate the genius of the man some believe to be the greatest of Irish writers. The series begins with A TOUCH OF THE ARTIST (Radio 3, 7.30 pm), a critical appraisal of Joyce by poet Craig Rainer and others who knew him. We hear readings of Joyce's work culled from the BBC Sound Archives as well as from Donal McCann. Among others contributing their appreciation of Joyce are Kingsley Amis, Seamus Heaney, Ian McEwan and John Updike (the subject of the Arena programme on BBC 2). The Joycentenary continues for the next three weeks with, among others, Anthony Burgess's new musical, Bloom of Dublin, based on the novel, Ulysses.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

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THEATRES

CINEMAS

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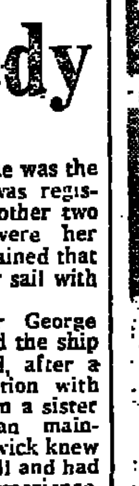
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Union demands public inquiry on Penlee tragedy

By Nicholas Timmins and Craig Seton



A public inquiry into the Penlee lifeboat disaster may still be set up once the preliminary Department of Trade inquiry into the tragedy is complete at the end of next month.

Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary for State at the Department of Trade, said yesterday he had an open mind on an inquiry, after hearing allegations from Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, that the Union Star, the cargo vessel lost with eight lives when the lifeboat went down, was not properly crewed.

Mr Slater said yesterday that of the Union Star had been that if the Union Star had been sailing under the British rather than the Irish flag, it would have needed seven qualified crew rather than the five men on board.

The ship's owners, Union Transport, denied both allegations. The Department of Trade, however, confirmed that if the Union Star had been British registered seven qualified crew would have been needed.

The Irish Department of Transport refused to comment directly because of its own inquiry, but said that "our regulations are exactly the same as the British regulations, all down the line".

Mr Slater, who saw Mr Sproat with Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, East, said: "The whole thing needs to be investigated." investigated".

Mr Slater said there were three Europeans and two men from the Cape Verde islands on board the Union Star to sail the vessel through the English Channel, which encompassed the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

Such a small crew could not possibly keep a round-the-clock watch, he said. Seven was the minimum needed for safe manning.

The ship's engineer, he said, held only a class three certificate, "well below the qualified engineers standard". Mr Slater said that on a maiden voyage such as the Union Star's, with the engines bedding down, a fully qualified engineer with a class one certificate should have been on board.

The Department of Trade said, however, that a class four certificate, with the necessary endorsements, was all that was needed. A maiden voyage did not alter that.

A spokesman for Union Transport said at first that the vessel had a crew of six, but then conceded that one was the master's wife, who was registered as cook. (The other two people on board were her daughters). He maintained that the ship could legally sail with a crew of five.

The engineer, Mr George Sedgewick, had joined the ship at Ymuiden, Holland, after a few days familiarization with the engine controls on a sister ship. The spokesman maintained that Mr Sedgewick knew the type of engine well and had 26 years' seagoing experience, much of it in engine rooms.

The Union Star apparently got into trouble when water entered the fuel lines and the engines stalled and could not be restarted.

☐ The reorganization of the Coastguard, its increasing centralization and reduction in permanently manned coastal stations and the withdrawal of many "visual watch officers" has attracted bitter criticism, especially in the South-west, where allegations have been made that the service is becoming too remote from the people it serves.

But to senior officers the rationalization has brought increased efficiency. They say it is crucial if it is to keep up with the increasingly complex lifesaving demands

The search and rescue region based at Brixham, Devon, is especially sensitive to criticism at the moment. It is the maritime rescue coordinating centre for a stretch of coast from Selsey westwards to Padstow, north Cornwall and includes the Cornish coast where the Penlee lifeboat met its fate.

Rationalization in the region has sent about 30 full-time officers back to four headquarters stations, and many of the 76 local coastal stations in the region are now no longer continuously manned.

Commander Hugh May, the regional controller yesterday defended the changes "How can you coordinate the activities of a tug, a lifeboat and a helicopter from a clifftop? It is simply living in the past.

"The visual lookout is an uneconomic use of manpower. Watching out over the sea in the vague possibility of something happening is crazy in this day and age."

Of the Penlee disaster, he said: "I think my staff at Falmouth took the correct lifesaving action but there were so many problems in the handling of that situation that we will have to wait until they come out at the Department of Trade inquiry."



Real life Starsky and Hutch get their man

New York City is to hire an additional 2,300 police to deal with a crime wave, Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor, has announced (Michael Hamlyn writes from New York).

Incomplete figures for 1981 show that crime has continued to increase and the number of arrests is failing to keep up. But for one man there was no escape.

He was arrested during a daylight raid on a Brooklyn home by a police undercover team. Officer John McBride grips the suspect in an armlock over a low wall ready to handcuff him. His partner, John Shields, holds his gun against the suspect's neck with his finger on the trigger.

They cannot be too careful. Burglars in New York frequently carry guns and are often ready to shoot their way out of a tight spot. In the last complete year for which statistics were kept there were 113 assaults on police officers involving handguns and 20 with shotguns. Altogether, there were 30,473 robberies involving the use of handguns.

Buckton claims backing of TUC in rail dispute

Continued from page 1

☐ Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, is standing by to resume his peace initiative in the train drivers' dispute, but a hardening of attitudes in the labour movement's "inner cabinet" yesterday suggests there will be no compromise from this quarter (Paul Routledge writes).

Mr Buckton hailed the TUC's finance and general purposes committee decision to support him as another blow to British Rail's insistence that the row over flexible rostering should go to binding arbitration.

The committee heard a report from Mr Murray on the abortive weekend talks and endorsed his statement backing the footplatemen. The only murmur of discontent came from Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who complained that his members may soon be affected by the rail crisis.

Mr Buckton said the committee "consider British Rail are wrong in reneging on the agreement, and in not using the established machinery to pursue this grievance in accordance with the Acas understandings. The TUC now support that."

Croydon "error", page 2
Leading article, page 11

City cannot afford to police visit by Pope

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

A police authority is to seek extra government money to pay for the big security operation during the visit by the Pope in May. Councillors on Merseyside say the latest demands to cut their budget mean they cannot afford the police bill.

The cost of security for the Pope's Bank holiday visit to Liverpool seems certain to top £600,000. An overtime demand from officers policing the Pope's planned trip from Liverpool airport to the Catholic and Anglican cathedral in the city in an open-topped vehicle, could mean the bill will be even higher.

Mrs Margaret Simey, chairman of the Merseyside police committee said: "We are trying to see Mr Heseltine about this issue as soon as possible. The amount we are spending this year is going to be roughly £74m but we are now being told to cut that budget drastically. How can we afford extra items such as the cost of the Pope's visit when central government is demanding cutbacks of 19 per cent?"

"We have already planned quite considerable cuts which have been very carefully worked out. I will tell him that these cuts are crazy. We will not abide by them because they are simply unattainable."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Off season for extremes but one MP smells a rat

Members yesterday debated an Opposition motion headed: "Higher Fuel Bills Following Extreme Weather".

The Labour Party had presumably thought it was about time it condemned extremism. A search went on for a form of extremism which did not command substantial support within the party's ranks. That left only extreme weather. The motion should be seen in the context of the endless search for Labour unity.

It was a huge success. Mr Alexander Eadie, the Opposition frontbench spokesman on fuel, produced in his speech a woman who had had her gas cut off because the money that would have paid for it was being used "paying week by week for her husband's funeral".

The Labour backbenchers, Mr Frank Field and Mr David Winnick, said it was all very well for the Government to say that special help was available for fuel bills, but people did not qualify if they had at least £300 in savings and less well-off people with £300 were saving such a sum only to pay for their funerals.

But it was not all fun in the chamber yesterday. On a serious note, Mr Christopher Price, a Labour backbencher, produced at Question Time the subject of a man who got sent to prison for writing a cheque "on the carcass of a dead rat".

Prison once more out of fashion

Mr Price was questioning Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, about the workings of the law on contempt of court. People were sometimes sent to prison for contempt of court when they should not really be in prison at all, he said. That only added to the already swollen prison population, he added.

Mr Price is a man of impeccably progressive opinions on everything. So his intervention yesterday meant that progressive opinion on penal policy had done a U-turn from what it had been last week. Then, one recalls, it wanted to stuff our prisons full of rapists. For a brief season, those offenders were the only criminals not receiving the benefit of progressive doubt. But this week prison was once more out of fashion on the Labour benches. This was reassuring. Speaking solely for oneself, one finds it difficult to adjust to constant change.

Mr Price said the man wrote the cheque on the dead rat to draw attention to his rat-infested property. A cheque written on a rat was legal tender, Mr Price insisted. In fact, it was legal tender to write a cheque on "any substance, however distasteful", he assured us. We all did it all the time, we were left to assume.

The thought occurred that perhaps the man therefore went to prison, not for contempt but for passing a forged rat. Or perhaps there were not enough rat carcasses in his account to cover the sum. One was sure there was some such logical explanation.

Someone devoid of ambition

Mr Price produced another man. He got sent to prison for not standing up straight in court. At this, a Tory voice muttered: "Quite right." The eye searched the Tory benches for the mutterer. He would have to be someone devoid of ambition and not one of those Tories always trying to get written up by the liberal prints as one of the more compassionate Conservatives. That narrowed the search down to Mr Anthony Fell. One's apologies to Mr John Stokes, who was also present, if it was he.

Replying to Mr Price on the rat cheque issue, the Attorney General said: "The only one I know about involved toilet paper." Also, the other man was sent to prison not because he would not stand up straight, but because he would not stand up at all. This clarified the situation all round.

Returning to the debate about extremism in the weather, could it really be that there was still a Victorian cult of death flourishing among small savers. Were folk being denied a decent burial because they were having to spend their funeral savings on fuel bills on account of the Tories' £300 rule? Hardly anyone believed a word of it. But the idea cheered up the Labour Party no end.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits Royal Air Force, Marham, 11.30.

Princess Anne opens new World Timetable Centre at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 12.

Princess Margaret attends Standard Drama Awards Luncheon, Savoy Hotel, 12.15.

Exhibitions

Scottish Young Contemporaries, Aberdeen Aart Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Experimental photography, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10 to 8.

Poussin and his Engravers, University Art Gallery, Portland Building, Nottingham University, 10 to 7.

Tribal Encounters—ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, 96 New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 5.30.

Japanese art, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle, 10 to 5.30.

Talks, lectures

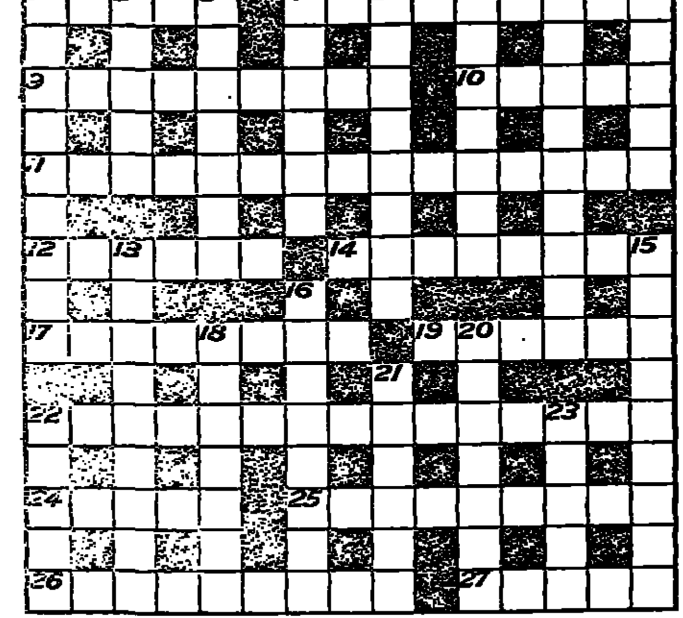
Road transport development — the next 25 years, Bath University Hall, 7.45.

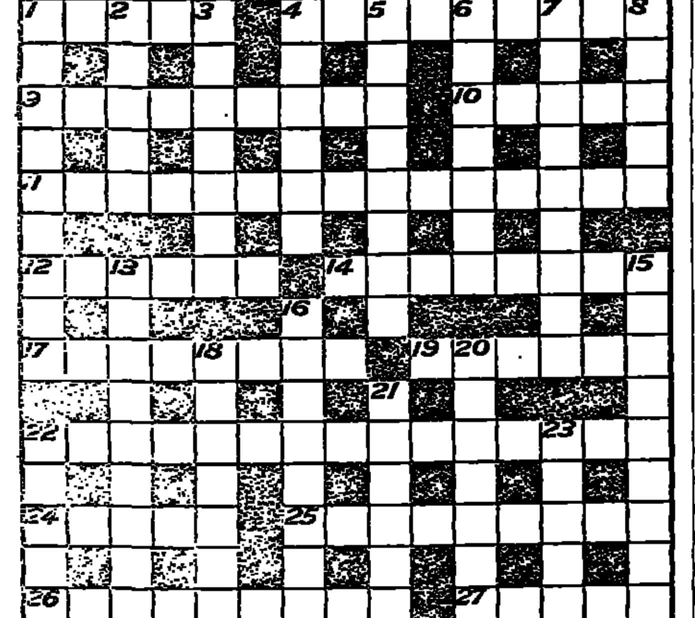
Music

Jazz concert, Threesome, Brockington College, Enderby, Leicestershire, 7.30.

Concert, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,739





ACROSS

1 Leader of boys' gang demands, loudly, a drink (5)
4 Nothing unusually posh in a voyage in this (9)
9 Diner once troubled with such glands (9)
10 Pin back a climber (5)
11 Committee gets a very generous cut (5,10)
12 Doctor describes it grammatically (6)
14 How tall is Mother Brown? (4-4)
17 Records of monumental significance (8)
19 Behind, like, with rent? That's bad (6)
22 Fast work by midwife or messenger (7,8)
24 Check accounts of what Salisbury declared in Army return (5)
25 Crooked bell-ringer nominated for Low Sunday (9)
26 Nominally Roosevelt's plaything (5,4)
27 New angle on what Ruth offered to do (5)

DOWN

1 These eggs? Put 13 on the cooker (4-5)
2 So playful a goat not so surefooted? (5)
3 After prison rising in France she takes car in flight (7)
4 A three-foot seat for one that worked the oracle (6)
5 It's without prejudice, Sir William (RA) has no right to object (4,4)
6 For women, is sleep a sort of cover-up? (7)
7 Physicist hard to bear, being on this we hear? (9)
8 "Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the —" (Goldsmith) (5)
13 Dundee MP, 4 worked out, is free (9)
15 A holiday with darling Cynthia (9)
16 Build a frame (8)
18 Play Ted reviewed with expertise (7)
20 After 8 it's easy going (7)
21 It's material, look, to make good (6)
22 Obsolete decree or levy (5)
23 Raise volume one quarter to show feeling (5)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,738

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Silver and plate, 11; claret, collector's items, vintage port, Burgundy, German wines, sherry, 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewels, 1.30. Sothebys, Bond Street: Books—modern first editions and presentation copies, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, Oriental carpets and rugs, 9 to 7; European oil paintings, 9 to 7; ceramics, 5.30 to 7; jewels and objects of virtu, 5.30 to 7. Christies, King Street: English furniture, 9 to 4.45; English pictures, 9 to 4.45. Christies, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 9.30 to 12; quilts, coverlets, samplers and embroidered pictures, 9.15 to 12; needlework, books and tools, 9.15 to 12; objects of virtu and miniatures, 9.15 to 12; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 4; carpets, objects of art and sculpture, 9.15 to 4.30; furniture, 9.15 to 4.30; Oriental works of art, 2 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Jewels 9 to 11; pot lids, fairings, goss, commemorative china; Oriental textiles, laces, embroideries and samplers; British airmail stamps; Chinese and Japanese ceramics and works of art: all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Glass, English porcelain, musical instruments, netsuke and paintings, 9.30 to 4.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Three FA Cup matches. Other English and Scottish games, see page 17.

Racing: Meetings at Nottingham, 1. and Chepstow, 1.45.

Snooker: Benson and Hedges Masters tournament, at Wembley Conference Centre, 2.

Rackets: Army championships, at Queen's Club.

Squash rackets: British Under-23 Open championships, at Wembley.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): New Towns Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Anniversaries today

Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, died at Berkeley, Glos, 1823; General Gordon was killed at Khartoum, 1885. The Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world, was found in the Premier Mine, Pretoria, S Africa, 1905.

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TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending January 17:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada
2 This Is Your Life, Thames
3 London Night Out, Thames
4 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada
5 Play Your Cards Right, London Weekend
6 Family Fortunes, Central
7 Minder, Thames
8 The Fall Guy, ITV
9 Shine On Harvey Moon, Central
10 Let There Be Love, Thames

BBC 1

1 The Two Ronnies
2 Dallas
3 Jim'll Fix It
4 Terry and June
5 Last of the Summer Wine
6 Nanny
7 Wildlife on One
8 Shoestring
9 Top of the Pops
10 Holiday

BBC 2

1 Grace Kennedy
2 Australian Film Season, Summerfield
3 Pot Black 82
4 Horizon
5 International Darts (Sat)
6 The Bell
7 International Darts (Thurs)
8 Porridge
9 International Darts (Fri)
10 International Darts (Tues)

British Audience Research Board

Heating bills

Information supplied by the COI and published on this page on January 2, stated that grants towards heating bills are more widely available than is the case. People receiving family income supplement are not normally able to claim an extra heating grant, as this is calculated within the FIS payment.

People receiving supplementary benefit may be able to claim weekly heating allowances, or, in exceptional circumstances, a lump sum payment towards heating bills.

Availability of grants, including those for draught-proofing, hot water tank insulation and loft insulation, is explained in Department of Energy leaflet, *Winter Heating Costs*, from Distribution Unit, Information Division, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	85.00	81.00
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	14.68	13.98
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.44	10.84
Germany DM	4.51	4.25
Greece Dr	127.00	118.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.50
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.93	4.67
Norway Kr	11.46	10.86
Portugal Esc	132.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.86
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.40
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	99.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index fell 9.5 to 557.7.

Travel

Roads

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and roadworks, call 01-246 8031.

Roadworks

Midlands: A5: Temporary signals between Weedon and Hinckley, Northamptonshire. A625: Closed at Mam Tor, Derbyshire; diversion.

North: A1/A6136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass, N Yorkshire. A59: Temporary signals at Broughton, Yorkshire.

Wales and West: A4042: Roadworks between Newport and Pontypool. A4076: Road width reduced at Johnston between Haverfordwest and Milford Haven, Dyfed. A40: Closed at Fishguard, Dyfed; diversions.

Scotland: A1: Temporary signals at Harelaw Bridge, S of Grantshouse, Berwickshire. A68: Temporary signals on Old Dalkeith Road near Kingston Avenue, Edinburgh. A8: Westbound lane closure on Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.

Rail

Because of tomorrow's strike, run down of services begins tonight: passengers should aim to reach destinations by 10 pm. No overnight trains tonight, and cancellations of early trains tomorrow morning.

Pre-recorded message on latest situation on 01-246 8030.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Ferries to Guernsey back to normal today.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Air

No Scandinavian Airlines flights to or from Kastrup Airport, Copenhagen, because of strike of SAS terminal workers; other airlines unaffected.

Pre-recorded air travel information on 01-246 8033.

The papers

Supporting the nurses' pay demands, the Daily Mirror says that unlike the police and armed forces who can't strike but who are safeguarded by a Tory election promise, and unlike the miners who prosper from the fear they may strike, the nurses have deliberately sacrificed their right to strike and put patients first; instead of returning the nurses' care and compassion, the Government is taking advantage of it.

Classical best sellers

Best selling records last week were: 1. Strauss, Alpine Symphony-Karajan (DG2532015). 2. Mendelssohn/Bruch, Violin Concertos (DG2532016). 3. Holst, The Planets-Karajan (DG2532019). 4. Poulenc, Les Biches-Pretre (HMV ASD4067). 5. Monteverdi, Sacred Music - Goodman (Hyperion A66021). 6. Faure, Orchestral Works (HMV SLS5219). 7. Beethoven, Violin Concerto-Perlman (HMV ASD4059). 8. Schubert, Secular Vocal Music (HMV SLS5220). 9. Domingo sings Tangos (DG2536416). 10. Joan Sutherland Recital (Decca GRV 1).

Weather

A frontal trough over SE England will soon clear as another crosses Scotland

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain at first, becoming brighter with some showers developing, wind W, moderate; max temp 7 to 10C (45 to 50 F).

E, Central N England, W Midlands: Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind W, moderate; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals and showers, wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals, showers developing, wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter with showers, wind W, veering N, moderate or fresh; max temp 4 to 7C (39 to 45F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, wind W, veering N later, fresh or strong; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Wintry showers, particularly in N and E, Sunny intervals, cold with night frosts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W to SW, strong, occasional gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to NW, strong to gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.48 am. Sun sets: 4.39 pm.
Moon rises: 8.43 am. Moon sets: 6.02 pm.
First quarter: February 1.

Lighting up time

London 5.09 pm to 7.17 am
Bristol 5.19 pm to 7.26 am
Edinburgh 5.03 pm to 7.47 am
Manchester 5.09 pm to 7.33 am
Penzance 5.35 pm to 7.33 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; ra, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	9	43	Guernsey	fg	9	48
Birmingham	f	11	52	Inverness	f	11	52
Blackpool	d	7	45	Jersey	d	10	50
Bristol	c	9	48	London	c	10	50
Cardiff	c	8	46	Manchester	d	9	48
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	r	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Bournemouth, Torquay, London, Shawbury: 12C (54F); lowest day max: Blackpool: 7C (45F); Highest rainfall: Kirkwall: 0.51in; highest sunshine: Penzance: 2.4hr.

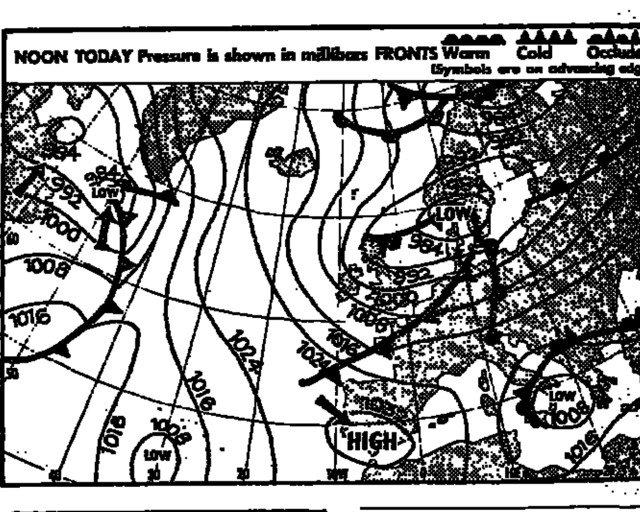
Satellite predictions

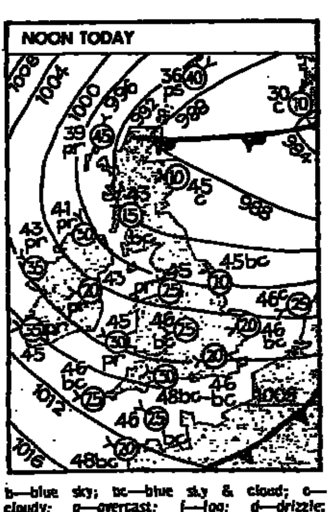
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: (Jan 27) 6.2-6.5; NNW*; 35NNE; ENE. Cosmos 1286: 18.42-18.47; WNW; 30SW; S. Cosmos 1220: 19.26-19.27; SSW; 25SSW; SSW. Seasat: 17.47-17.49; NNW; 10NNW; NW. Salyut 6: 18.25-18.29; W; 40SSW; SSE*. Aryabhata R: (Jan 27) 5.29-5.34; S; 20SSE; E.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: (Jan 27) 6.2-6.5; NNW*; 50NNW; E. Cosmos 1286; 18.42-18.47; WNW; 30WSW; S. Cosmos 1220: 19.26-19.27; SSW; 20S; S* Seasat: 17.45-17.50; NNE; 15NNW; NW. Salyut 6: 18.25-18.29; W; 30SW; SSE*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.30	7.0	2.54	7.0
Aberdeen	2.06	4.0	2.05	4.3
Avonmouth	7.59	12.7	8.16	12.6
Belfast	11.49	3.4	—	—
Cardiff	7.44	11.7	8.00	11.6
Devonport	6.34	5.4	6.55	5.2
Dover	11.42	6.3		
Falmouth	6.04	5.2	6.25	5.0
Glasgow	1.30	4.6	1.46	5.0
Harwich	12.18	3.8	12.42	3.8
Holyhead	11.05	5.5	11.27	5.3
Hull	7.07	7.0	7.14	7.4
Ilfracombe	6.42	8.9	6.59	8.8
Leith	5.24	5.3	3.32	5.4
Liverpool			12.01	9.2
Lowestoft	10.27	2.3	10.21	2.4
Margate	12.35	4.7	1.03	4.5
Milford Haven	7.02	6.8	7.10	6.6
Newquay	5.52	6.8	6.09	6.7
Oban	6.33	4.0	6.47	3.8
Penzance	5.31	5.5	5.54	5.5
Portland	7.43	2.1	8.05	1.9
Portsmouth	midnight	4.4	12.08	4.4
Shoreham	11.54	6.0		
Southampton	11.40	4.4		
Swansea	7.09	9.1	7.24	9.0
Tees	4.26	5.1	4.30	5.4
Wltn-on-the-Nz	12.15	4.1	12.39	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	2.0	.04	11	52	Cloudy
Bridlington	2.1	.07	11	52	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	—	10	50	Dull
Bognor Regis	—	—	10	50	Dull
Southsea	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Bournemouth	0.2	—	12	54	Cloudy
Poole	0.1	—	12	54	Cloudy
Swanage	0.1	—	11	52	Cloudy
Weymouth	1.2	.02	11	52	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.5	.02	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Torquay	0.7	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.1	.05	11	52	Cloudy
Penzance	2.4	.05	11	52	Sun ints
Jersey	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Guernsey	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	—	.03	10	50	Dull
Tenby	—	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Anglesey	—	.02	9	48	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	—	.01	11	52	Cloudy
Southport	—	.05	8	46	Drizzle
Blackpool	—	.06	7	45	Rain
Morecambe	—	.09	8	46	Rain
Douglas	—	.01	9	48	Dull
Aldergrove	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	—	.24	8	46	Rain
Prestwick	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	—	.12	10	50	Rain
Tiree	—	.27	10	50	Rain
Stornoway	—	.15	9	48	Rain
Lerwick	—	.17	8	46	Rain
Wick	—	.20	9	48	Cloudy
Kinloss	—	.09	11	52	Rain
Dyce	—	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Leuchars	—	—	10	50	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	11	52
Akrotiri	f	18	64
Alexandria	f	21	70
Algiers	f	15	55
Amsterdam	d	3	37
Athens	c	10	50
Bahrain			
Barbados			
Barcelona	s	13	55
Beirut			
Belgrade	sn	-2	28
Berlin	c	1	34
Bermuda			
Biarritz	d	9	48
Boulogne	fg	5	41
Bordeaux	d	5	41
Boston			
Brussels	r	2	36
Budapest	s	-2	28
Cairo			
Cape Town	s	22	72
Casablanca	s	17	63
Cologne	c	2	36
Copenhagen	c	1	34
Corfu	c	13	55
Dallas			
Dublin	c	10	50
Dubrovnik	s	10	50
Faro	s	17	63
Florence	f	9	48
Frankfurt	fg	-2	28
Funchal	f	17	63
Geneva	c	3	37
Gibraltar	s	19	66
Helsinki	sn	-5	23
Hongkong	f	24	75
Innsbruck	f	1	34
Istanbul	r	6	43
Jeddah	s	30	86
Johannesburg	f	26	79
Las Palmas	f	19	66
Lisbon	s	13	55
Locarno	s	3	37
Los Angeles			
Luxembourg	fg	-2	28
Madrid	s	14	57
Majorca	f	12	54
Malaga	s	18	64
Malta	c	13	55
Melbourne			
Mexico City			
Miami			
Milan	fg	1	34
Montreal			
Moscow	s	-8	18
Munich	c	0	32
Nairobi	s	28	82
Naples	c	9	48
New York			
Nice	s	12	54
Oslo	c	-5	23
Ottawa			
Paris	r	2	36
Prague	c	0	32
Reykjavik	c	3	37
Rhodes	f	16	61
Riyadh	s	28	82
Rio de Janeiro			
Rome	c	11	52
Salzburg	c	1	34
Sao Paulo			
San Francisco			
Santiago	f	4	39
Seoul			
Singapore			
Stockholm	c	-2	28
Strasbourg	f	15	59
Sydney			
Tangier			
Tel Aviv	c	16	61
Tenerife	f	20	68
Tokyo	s	9	48
Toronto			
Tunis	c	11	52
Valencia	f	16	61
Vancouver			
Venice	f	5	41
Vienna	c	0	32
Warsaw	c	-1	30
Washington			
Zurich	c	0	32